



Korea Today

7
1981



The great leader President Kim Il Sung inspects
the International Friendship Exhibition



Vigorous agitation to encourage colliers to good results in their production

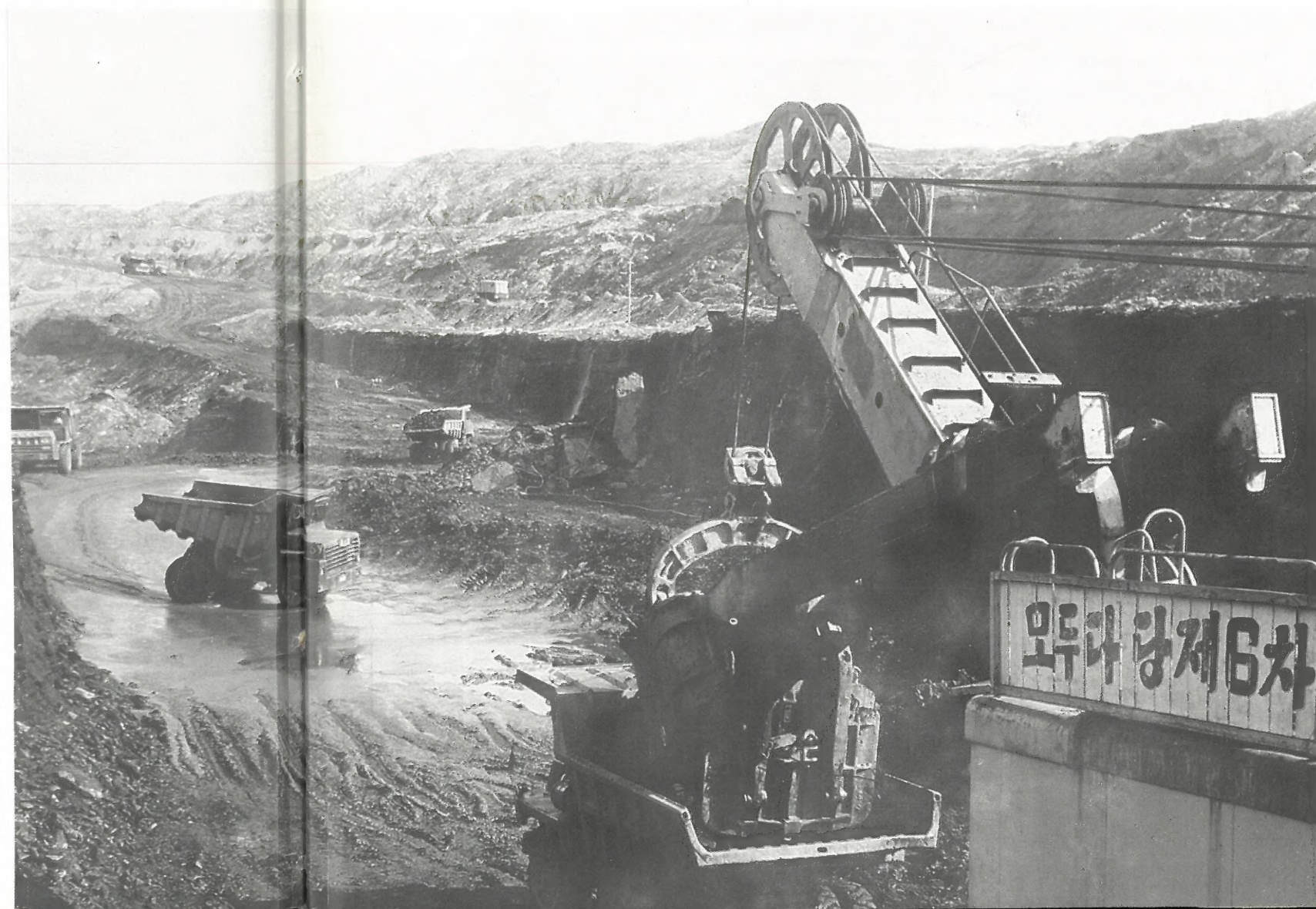
Commanding staff discuss on the spot how to cut more coal



(Upholding the Decisions of the Sixth Party Congress)

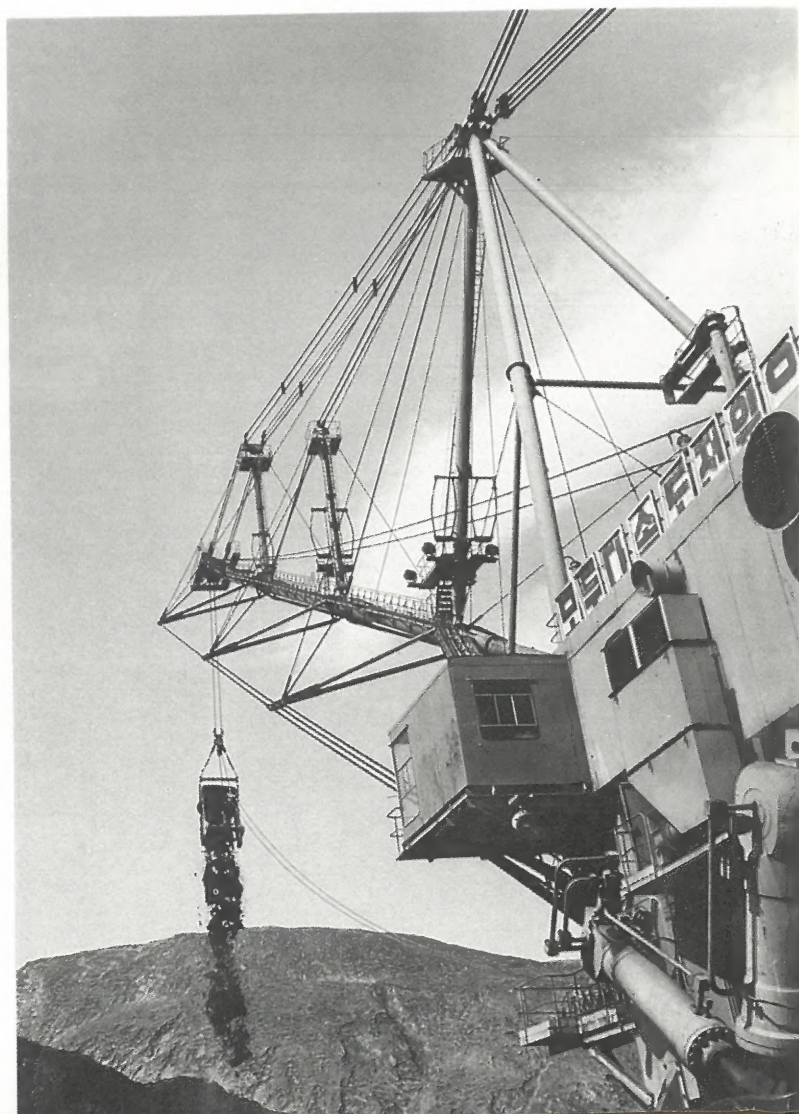
The Seething Kumya Youth Coal Mine

Dirt is removed for mining





A technical study
at a sand table



Excavator works busily

Korea Today

No. 7 (298) 1981

CONTENTS

From the "Report to the Sixth Congress of the Workers'
Party of Korea on the Work of the Central Committee"

Let Us Strengthen Party Work 7

Development of Steel Industry

Fatherly Care for Life of Workers of Hwanghae
Iron and Steel Works 17

Bright Prospect—15 Million-Ton Goal of Steel 19

Reportage

A Powerful Iron and Steel Production Centre 21

Note

Yesterday and Today of Kangson, "Home of
Chollima" 23

Reportage

New Appearance of Modernized Mining Face 27

Foreigner Says

The Great Leader President Kim Il Sung Is the
Sun of Mankind 30

"The General Turns a Forest into Soldiers" . . 35

A Great Man

"Our Compatriots in the South Also Need Food" . 37

Political Essay

How Should Man Live? 38

Travel Note

Along the West Coastline (9) 42

MONTHLY JOURNAL

Published by the Foreign
Languages Publishing House
Pyongyang, DPRK

ON THE JUCHE IDEA

Essential Contents of the Idea on Position and Role of Working Masses in Revolution and Construction 53

"Kim Il Sung's Works," Vols. 3 and 4, Published in Foreign Languages 57

ESSAY

Hearing Chirrup of Cicadas 58

NATURE OF KOREA

✦ Goral 60 ✦

✦ Nusanamu, Endemic Plant of Korea . 61 ✦

ACCOUNT OF INSPECTION

Visit to the Korean Folklore Museum (9) 62

Film "Unknown Heroes" (Parts 16-20) 65

Legend on Changsu Pavilion 71

(The Ten-Point Political Programme of Unified State)

Programme for Economic Independence of Confederal State 73

Different Aspects of South Korea 75

Independence, Friendship and Peace

Strategic Policy for World Peace and Security 76

Creation of Nuclear-Free, Peace Zones—

Urgent Demand of the Times 79

Foreigner Says

Let's Raise Voice of Solidarity with Korean Reunification Cause 81

National Education Develops in Southeast Asian Countries 83

SHORT STORY

Second Fiddler (1) 84

PHOTOGRAPHURES

☆ The Seething Kumya Youth Coal Mine . . 2

☆ The Pyongyang Electric Bulb Factory . 45

☆ Women Scientists . . 49

☆ Korean Fine Arts . 51

☆ The National Economy Institute, a Training Centre of Cadres . . 93

△ Do You Know? . 90

△ News 92

Let Us Strengthen Party Work

(The full text of the last part "Let Us Strengthen Party Work" from the great leader President Kim Il Sung's report to the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea on the work of the Central Committee)

Comrades,

All the successes achieved in the revolutionary struggle and work of construction during the period under review are the precious fruit of the seasoned leadership and energetic struggle of our Party. Courageously overcoming obstacles and hardships under the banner of the Juche idea, our Party has staunchly followed the glorious revolutionary road and skilfully led the people's revolutionary struggle along the straight road to victory.

In the course of the hard, complicated struggle to lead the revolution and construction, our Party has been tempered and seasoned further and developed into an invincible revolutionary party. In the triumphant advancement of the revolution and construction the Party has entered a new stage of development, and a radical change has taken place in Party work.

The major success achieved in Party work in the years we are reviewing is that solid organizational and ideological foundations were laid for carrying our revolutionary cause through to the end and developing our Party into an everlasting Juche party. This means that the fundamental question decisive to the destiny of the Party and the revolution has been solved splendidly in our country.

During the period under review the Party's monolithic ideological system was established more fully and more firmly and its militancy grew immensely. The unity of ideology and will of the Party ranks and their revolutionary cohesion based on the Juche idea were further strengthened, and a well-regulated work system and a revolutionary discipline were established to ensure Party leadership for the revolution and construction.

It is the fundamental principle of building a revolutionary party to strengthen its unity and cohesion and ensure its leadership for the revolution and construction. By striving to cement the unity and cohesion of its ranks and to strengthen its leadership, our Party admirably solved this important question arising in the building of a working-class party.

Our Party's unity and cohesion has now reached a new high. The whole Party is rallied rock-firm around its Central Committee and knit together in ideology and purpose on the basis of the Juche idea. Our Party has no room for any other idea than the Juche idea, and no force can ever break its unity and cohesion based on this idea.

There has been established throughout the Party the revolutionary habit of accepting its decisions and instructions uncondi-

FRONT COVER: Chief furnaceman and a three-revolution team member

INSIDE BACK COVER: A sweet rain comes to vegetable fields

BACK COVER: Flocks of sheep flow

tionally and carrying them through to the end. The Party's decisions and instructions represent the Party's organizational will, and it is a solemn duty of Party members to carry them out unconditionally. Today our Party organizations and members accept the Party's lines, policies, decisions and instructions as an absolute truth and carry them out to the letter.

An iron discipline is established under which the whole Party acts as one body under the leadership of the Party Central Committee. It is a fixed practice in our Party that all its organizations move like an organism according to the principle of democratic centralism and that all its members work and live according to the established order and standard of action. Our Party's discipline is a voluntary discipline based on its members' boundless loyalty to the Party and on their high sense of responsibility for the revolution. This is why our Party's discipline has a great vitality.

Our Party has grown in strength beyond compare with the further strengthening of the unity of ideology and purpose and revolutionary cohesion of the Party ranks based on the Juche idea and the establishment of a well-regulated work system and a revolutionary discipline that can firmly guarantee the Party's leadership for the revolution and construction. The source of our Party's invincibility and the decisive guarantee for all our victories lie in the fact that the whole Party is equipped closely with the Juche idea and that all its members actively support the Party's leadership.

During the period under review our Party paid profound attention to the work of raising the militant function and role of its organizations and achieved great success in this respect.

In order to enhance their function and role, it is necessary to build up the Party committees and strengthen their collective leadership by giving full scope to democracy. We built up Party committees at all

levels, including the provincial, city and county Party committees, with persons boundlessly loyal to the Party coupled with Party hard cores working at production sites; and we made sure that the Party committees met regularly to discuss problems and adopt decisions in a democratic way in accordance with the wishes of the Party members and that the committee members enhanced their sense of responsibility and their role to guarantee the implementation of the decisions.

In increasing the function and role of Party organizations it is highly important that upper organizations always supervise and guide the lower bodies. With the establishment of a well-regulated system in all Party organizations to supervise and guide the lower organizations, they are now able to have a clear grasp of the activities and real state of affairs of the lower bodies at all times and to give them necessary guidance in good time. Under the system of guidance to the lower echelons, officials of Party organs at different levels always went to acquaint themselves with the actual situation at the lower bodies and gave their personnel effective help, with the result that the function and role of Party organizations improved considerably. In particular, the intensive guidance given systematically by the Party Central Committee to the local Party organizations was highly instrumental in raising the function and role of these organizations.

Today our Party organizations at different levels are functioning creditably as the general staff in their respective units. Party organizations are giving satisfactory guidance in the fulfilment of revolutionary tasks and supervising all affairs in their respective units in such a responsible manner that these affairs are conducted in conformity with the Party line and policy.

All Party organizations are rooted deep and work actively among the masses. Wherever there are the masses, Party organiza-

tions are active, and wherever Party organizations are active, the Party's pulse is always felt. The people are linked with the Party through its organizations and feel its care in the activities of these organizations.

During the years under review Party members made great progress in their Party life.

Tightening Party life is the key to the successful solution of all problems arising in Party work. It is the basic guarantee for the enhancement of the Party's militancy and the successful implementation of revolutionary tasks.

As a radical step to tighten the Party life of its membership, our Party established a new system of Party life. Being a creative development of the Party life of the anti-Japanese guerrillas to suit today's realities, the new system of Party life serves as an excellent school for training Party members to be true revolutionaries of the Juche type.

Party members have acquired the habit of leading their Party life consciously and the level of this life has risen considerably. Every member participates in Party life in good faith, regarding it as a great honour and noble duty, and through this life keeps tempering himself politically and ideologically.

With the establishment of a thoroughgoing system and revolutionary way of Party life, the membership's organization and discipline have increased and their vanguard role in the performance of revolutionary tasks has been enhanced. Our Party members work, study and live in a revolutionary way at the head of the masses, with a high degree of Party awareness and a strong drive. This is their noble trait today.

Party ideological work made a new turn during the period under review.

Our Party ideological work is now clear of formalism, and the content and methods of ideological education have improved radically. Party ideological work is conducted extensively and profoundly with the main

stress on education in loyalty to the Party and the revolution and education in monolithic ideology; and it is conducted flexibly in close context with the fulfilment of revolutionary tasks. The old practice of sticking to formality and glossing over things has disappeared in Party ideological work and at all units and in all fields ideological education is conducted in a substantial manner.

An important objective of the Party's ideological work is to awaken the revolutionary enthusiasm and creative activity of its membership and working people to build socialism successfully. Party organizations have energetically propagated the Party's economic policy and have conducted a brisk agitation for increased production. In this way they actively roused Party members and other working people to carry out the Party's economic policy and made a positive contribution to victory in grand socialist construction. Great vitality was displayed in mass political work and diverse and vigorous agitational work which inspired Party members and working people to heroic feats at the sites of grand socialist construction.

During the years under review, the revolutionary habit of study was established throughout the country. In our country at present the entire Party membership and working people, regarding study as their first and foremost revolutionary duty and the primary requirement of life, are studying diligently anywhere anytime under the slogan "The Party, the people and the army must all study!" Cadres are especially exemplary in studies. Every cadre strictly observes the study discipline laid down by the Party and makes it part of their daily routine to study with a high degree of consciousness as a Party member.

The role of the press in Party ideological work improved. Juche was firmly established in press activities, and the ideological and theoretical levels of the press showed a marked rise. Today, our press perform their mission and role excellently as an effective

instrument of Party ideological work.

The success in Party ideological work in the period under review is clearly to be seen in the fact that the ideological and moral traits of Party members and working people have undergone a change and that the building of socialism continues to advance. Today, the whole of society is pulsating with boundless loyalty to the Party and the revolution and with revolutionary enthusiasm; and miraculous successes are achieved one after another in the revolution and construction to the amazement of people the world over. This is a result of the vigorous ideological work conducted by our Party in keeping with the requirements of the developing realities.

During the period under review an epochal change took place also in improving the method of Party work.

The conventional work method had persisted in our Party for a long time, obstructing the development of Party work. Through a vigorous struggle to improve its work method, our Party eradicated the outdated bureaucratic work method and fully restored the work method of the anti-Japanese guerrillas.

The application of the anti-Japanese-guerrilla method to all aspects of Party work gave the Party a new look and fundamentally changed its style of work. The whole Party vibrates with revolutionary spirit, and all work is done with a strong drive and vigour. This is our Party's look and its style of work today.

During the period under review our Party work achieved brilliant successes which really gladden our Party members and people. All these successes are a sure guarantee of a bright future of our Party and our revolution.

Comrades,

Our Party is the General Staff of the Korean revolution; it is the organizer and inspirer of all victories for our people. The victory of the Korean revolution and the destiny

of our people hinge entirely on our Party. Only under its leadership can our people reunify the divided country, achieve the complete victory of socialism in the northern half of the Republic and, further, carry out the historic cause of modelling the whole of society on the Juche idea.

Drawing on the successes already scored in Party building, we must further improve Party work and thus forge ahead with the revolutionary struggle and construction work energetically and carry our revolutionary cause to completion.

The most important task in Party work today is to establish the monolithic ideological system more thoroughly throughout the Party. The work of establishing this system should continue as long as the Party exists; the further the revolution deepens and develops, the more this work should be intensified. Holding fast to the work of establishing the Party's monolithic ideological system as the basic line of Party building, we must continue with it unrelentingly.

Our Party's monolithic ideological system is the ideological system of Juche. All its members should be equipped closely with the Juche idea, and this idea should permeate throughout the whole Party. Party organizations should step up the education of Party members in the Juche idea so that they all have unshakable faith in this idea, think and act as it requires and have a firm standpoint that they recognize no other ideas than the Juche idea.

An important task in establishing the Party's monolithic ideological system is to strengthen the unity of thought and will and revolutionary solidarity of the Party ranks on the basis of the Juche idea.

Only when the unity and solidarity of the Party ranks are firmly achieved on the basis of the Juche idea, can our Party defend its Juche character all along and overcome whatever difficulties and trials are in its way bravely without vacillation. No matter when and where, Party organizations must safe-

guard the Party's unity and cohesion like the apple of their eye and uncompromisingly combat all practices of undermining them. With boundless loyalty to the Party and the revolution, all our Party members must unite closely around the Party Central Committee and fight resolutely for the victory of the Juche idea.

Establishing a revolutionary work system and discipline in the Party is very important in building up the Party's monolithic ideological system.

Our Party's ideology is put into effect and its leadership is materialized under the revolutionary guidance of its Central Committee. Only under its correct guidance can the revolution and construction advance along the straight road to victory and be carried to completion. Only when Party leadership is firmly ensured can the purity of the Juche idea be preserved and the Party ranks' unity of thought, will and action be achieved.

We must further strengthen the revolutionary work system in the Party. It is essential to establish throughout the Party the habit of accepting Party decisions and instructions unconditionally and carrying them through to the end, and to tighten the revolutionary discipline under which all Party acts as one body.

An important task in Party work is to improve work with people and consolidate the ranks of the Party and the revolution.

Work with people is basic to Party work. Only when the Party ranks are built up politically and ideologically and the broad masses are rallied closely around the Party by working with people skilfully, will the revolutionary struggle and construction work be successful.

Party organizations should first pay close attention to strengthening the ranks of cadres.

Cadres are the hard core of the Party and the leadership personnel in the revolution. When their ranks are built up, the Party can increase its militancy and carry through its

line and policy correctly.

The first criterion of a cadre is his loyalty to the Party. He must be equipped thoroughly with the Juche idea and have a high ideological resolve to devote his all to the Party and the revolution. He must also be competent enough to perform his role without a hitch as a revolutionary commander and be equipped with the revolutionary work method and popular work style. Party organizations should build up the cadres' ranks by selecting those who are loyal to the Party and well-qualified politically and for practical work and whose work method and style are good.

To keep improving the qualitative composition of cadres' ranks is an important principle of personnel administration. The ranks of cadres should comprise both old and young people in the proper proportion, and the proportion of those of working-class origin should continue to increase in the composition of cadres. Party organizations should actively help the veterans who have been loyal to the Party to go on working well and, at the same time, boldly promote to the posts of cadres the young people who have been newly trained through Juche education. And many cadres should be selected from among the workers who have been tempered in labour over a long period, especially the hard-core workers in factories and other enterprises of key industries.

Cadres should be given proper education in order to strengthen their ranks. Selection and allocation of cadres is but the first step in personnel administration. If they are left to their own devices without education after promotion, they may throw their weight about and indulge in bureaucracy, regarding their positions as something in the nature of old-time government posts, and in the end degenerate under the influence of obsolete ideas. Intensifying the education of cadres becomes all the more urgent today because many young people lacking revolutionary tempering are joining the ranks of

cadres. Party organizations should revolutionize all cadres thoroughly by intensifying their education.

If we are to meet the demand for cadres which grows with the progress of the revolution and construction, we must train reserves of cadres well. The work of cadre-training institutions should be improved so as to turn out more cadres well-qualified politically and for practical work. Party organizations at all levels should register the people eligible for cadres from among those already on service and train them in practical work and, at the same time, develop major factories and other enterprises and excellent cooperative farms into cadre-training centres to produce reserve cadres in large numbers.

Party life should be strengthened among its membership.

This is an important method of tempering their Party spirit. Only when their Party spirit is tempered steadily through tightening Party life can Party members be trained to be the elite of the revolution and the Party ranks consolidated organizationally and ideologically.

The Party spirit implies infinite loyalty to the Party. It means a high degree of class consciousness based on the revolutionary Juche world outlook and a noble revolutionary spirit of devoting one's all to the struggle to defend the Party and carry out its lines and decisions. Every Party member, no matter who he is, should temper his Party spirit ceaselessly all his life. This is the way to preserve and develop his political integrity and remain loyal to the Party and the revolution to the last.

In order to strengthen Party life it is necessary to enhance Party members' sense of organization. Regarding the Party organization as one's own mother and relying entirely on it in one's life is a noble trait which our Party members must acquire. Party organizations must enhance their members' sense of organization, so that they will participate in Party life conscientiously and voluntarily ob-

serve the Party Rules and norms of Party life with a high degree of political awareness.

Increasing the role of the Party cell is essential to strengthening the Party life of the membership. The Party cell is the basic organization of the Party and the basis of Party life. The Party cell is entrusted precisely with responsibility for organizing and guiding the Party life of its members. Party cells should put Party life thoroughly on a regular basis, bring every member to participate in it without exception, and organize Party assignments properly so that all Party members are active at all times.

Party organizations should work well with the masses to rally them closely around the Party.

Broad sections of the masses, including the workers, peasants and working intellectuals, constitute the class and social basis of the Party. No party can exist if divorced from the masses. A party which fails to rally the masses cannot be strong. Our Party is deeply rooted among the masses and closely unites the broad sections of them. Herein lies its source of inexhaustible strength. We should continue to work efficiently with different sections of the masses as required by the developing realities.

Party organizations should exert primary efforts to work well with the main masses, including the workers, peasants and working intellectuals. In this way the Party's class position will be further consolidated and its strength increased continuously among the main classes.

Party organizations should also pay close attention to working skilfully with people who have problematic backgrounds. A major problem in this work at present is to assess people accurately with a correct understanding of their social status. Just as all matters and phenomena change, so does people's social status as society develops and their environment changes. Over the 35 years since liberation, people's social and economic conditions have undergone a fundamental

change and their ideological and moral features, too, have altered greatly. Therefore, they must not be assessed only by their erstwhile class positions or their past records but mainly by their present ideological state. Party organizations should wholeheartedly trust the people who are loyal to the Party and the revolution today, draw them boldly into their fold and rally them closely around the Party, even though their class positions and social and political backgrounds in the past were problematic.

In order to work well with the masses the working people's organizations should enhance their role.

Working with the masses through working people's organizations is the principle of mass leadership which our Party has consistently maintained. Party organizations should strengthen their leadership of working people's organizations so that the latter may work well with their members in keeping with their respective characteristics.

The main duty of working people's organizations is to firmly establish the Party's monolithic ideological system in them and vigorously mobilize their members for socialist construction. The General Federation of Trade Unions, the Union of Agricultural Working People, the League of Socialist Working Youth and the Democratic Women's Union should equip all their members firmly with the Juche idea and knit them closely around the Party through intensified ideological education and induce them to make collective innovations in socialist construction by arousing their revolutionary zeal and creative activity.

Party organizations should further intensify ideological work.

The Party is a political organization and ideological work is its main duty. Party organizations should always pay primary attention to ideological work and should solve all problems by giving priority to this work.

The first and foremost task before Party ideological work is to intensify educational

work to establish the Party's monolithic ideological system. Party organizations should strengthen the education in the monolithic idea to closely arm all their members and working people with our Party's revolutionary idea and to infuse them with unbounded loyalty to the Party and the revolution.

Intensifying the ideological education to revolutionize and working-classize the whole of society is an important task in Party ideological work. Party organizations should intensify revolutionary, communist education and root out all obsolete ideas remaining in the minds of Party members and working people and train them all to be true revolutionaries.

In Party ideological work it is also necessary to exert great efforts to strengthen agitational work. Party organizations should conduct this work flexibly at the sites of socialist construction and at all revolutionary posts to arouse the revolutionary enthusiasm of Party members and working people vigorously and inspire them actively to creation and innovation.

To establish the Party's monolithic ideological system firmly among Party members and working people, thoroughly revolutionize and working-classize them, greatly arouse the revolutionary zeal of the masses and thus step up the modelling of all society on the Juche idea—this is the principal task in Party ideological work today. All the content of Party ideological work should be geared to this task and the ways and means of ideological education should also serve this aim.

An important task in Party work today is to carry forward our Party's glorious revolutionary traditions with honour.

Resolutely defending and honourably carrying forward these revolutionary traditions is a decisive guarantee for the victory of our revolution and an essential requirement for carrying the revolutionary cause of Juche through generations to completion.

Our Party's revolutionary traditions are

the revolutionary traditions of Juche. Formed during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, they were embodied admirably in all fields of the revolution and construction after liberation and, in this process, were further developed and enriched. Our Party's revolutionary traditions embody the Juche ideology, theory and methodology in an all-round way and contain a wealth of precious achievements and experience of our revolution.

Carrying forward our Party's revolutionary traditions means, in essence, inheriting and completing the revolutionary cause of Juche. The struggle to carry forward the revolutionary traditions is a struggle to firmly defend and embody the Juche idea to the end; it is a struggle to stoutly defend our Party's revolutionary achievements and expand and develop them unceasingly.

The revolutionary cause of the working class is a historic cause that should be carried forward through generations to consummation. This long-range cause will be accomplished through the process of defending, embodying and carrying forward the revolutionary traditions. Our revolutionary cause can be completed brilliantly only by carrying forward our Party's glorious revolutionary traditions.

The generation is changing in our revolution today and this reality makes it all the more urgent to pass on and develop our revolutionary traditions.

By steadfastly carrying on the struggle to pass on and develop the revolutionary traditions as an important task of Party work, we should push ahead briskly with the revolution and construction and admirably carry forward the revolutionary cause of Juche to completion.

What is important in carrying forward our Party's revolutionary traditions is to arm the Party members and working people firmly with these traditions and thoroughly embody them in all fields of the revolution and construction. Party organizations should intensify the education of their members and

working people in our Party's glorious revolutionary traditions so that they will staunchly defend them with boundless loyalty to the Party and lofty revolutionary spirit. Under the revolutionary slogan "Produce, study and live like the anti-Japanese guerrillas!" Party organizations must strive to embody the revolutionary traditions thoroughly in all areas of social life and step up the modelling of all society on the Juche idea.

Another important task in Party work is intensifying the Party's leadership of the revolution and construction.

This leadership is an important duty of the Party. In our country today socialist construction is reaching a high stage and the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions are advancing in depth. This makes it necessary to further strengthen the Party's leadership of the revolution and construction.

Party leadership in the revolution and construction is political leadership and leadership to ensure the implementation of policies. Party organizations should give leadership to the revolution and construction by means of explaining and disseminating Party policies among Party members and working people, activating the masses and meticulously organizing work for their implementation, summing up their execution regularly and helping to rectify the defects revealed in good time.

First of all, Party organizations should give good leadership to socialist economic construction.

Socialist economic construction is an important revolutionary task before our Party at present. Our Party work today should be oriented to efficient socialist economic construction, and success in Party work, too, should be manifested in the success of socialist economic construction. Every Party worker should be interested in economic work and every Party organization should take this work firmly in hand.

Party organizations should push forward economic work actively, give prominence to

economic officials and help them well. Party organizations should make sure that with the attitude of masters of the revolution, economic officials introduce the Tae'an work system fully in their work and conduct economic organizational work and direct production in a responsible way.

Party organizations must combat the self-centred tendency manifested among economic officials. At present this tendency is glaringly in evidence among them, hampering socialist economic construction to a considerable degree. Self-centredness is a variety of egoism and an expression of love of fame. Self-centred persons are fame-seekers who work for their personal honour and career. Party organizations must wage a major ideological battle against the self-centred tendency among economic officials, so that they work responsibly in the overall interests of the revolution from a firm Party and state standpoint.

We should strengthen Party leadership to the organs of people's power.

It is a lofty duty of the organs of people's power to show concern for the people's life in a responsible way. Party organizations should give them active help so that they run the nation's economic affairs scrupulously, provide adequate material and cultural conditions for the people's livelihood and perform their role well as householders responsible for the people's livelihood.

An important task confronting the organs of people's power today is tightening socialist law-abiding life. They should enhance the people's law-abiding spirit so that they observe laws and regulations voluntarily and strongly combat violations of the legal order of the state. In particular, leading officials of state and economic organizations should conduct all their work in line with the requirements of laws and regulations and set an example for the masses in abiding by the legal order of the state.

Party leadership to the People's Army should be strengthened.

The People's Army is our Party's revolutionary armed force. We must establish the Party's monolithic ideological system thoroughly in the People's Army and firmly guarantee the Party's leadership of the army, so that it defends the Party staunchly and ensures the Party's revolutionary cause by arms.

The Party organizations in the People's Army must strengthen the Party's leadership of military affairs to carry out its military line. By strengthening combat and political training, the People's Army should steadily improve the soldiers' fighting and moral qualities and their military technical level and further strengthen the fighting capabilities and combat preparedness of the units.

Our People's Army is a revolutionary army and, accordingly, the basic means for increasing its might lies in conducting political and ideological work properly. The Party organizations in the People's Army should intensify political and ideological work to equip all soldiers with noble loyalty to the Party and the revolution and an indomitable revolutionary spirit, to establish voluntary, revolutionary discipline in the army ranks and imbue the ranks with the fine traditional solidarity between officers and men and between the army and the people.

Commanders and political workers of the People's Army should help and lead each other forward, administering their units better and pooling effort to fulfil all their military and political tasks with credit.

Party organizations should lead public security organs and judicial and prosecutor's bodies to staunchly defend Party line and policy and thoroughly protect the people's lives and property.

If we are to strengthen the Party's leadership of the revolution and construction, we should enhance the role of Party committees at all levels. In particular, it is necessary to strengthen the collective leadership of provincial, city and county Party committees

and the Party committees of factories and enterprises. Only when the Party committees' collective leadership is strengthened, is it possible to guarantee democracy adequately within the Party and fully reflect the will of the rank-and-file Party members in Party activities. The Party committees should hold collective discussions on important matters on a democratic principle and adopt correct measures to cope with them, and establish the habit of carrying out any decision once it is made.

Meanwhile, we must raise Party workers' qualifications decisively. Workers of a party which leads socialist construction should be well-versed in politics, the economy, science and technology, and should have high cultural attainments, too. All Party workers should study energetically to prepare themselves to be able workers with broad political vision and diverse knowledge.

Further, we should steadily improve the Party's work method.

Only then can we carry out Party line and policy successfully and rally the broad masses closely around the Party.

Our Party's work method was created amidst the flames of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and is based on the profound principles of the Juche idea. Our Party's Juche-based work method is the most revolutionary one which enables the working masses to maintain their position firmly as the masters of the revolution and construction and perform their role as such with credit.

Party organizations must bring about a change in their work by strictly adhering to the Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method which embody our Party's traditional work method and revolutionary principle of mass leadership.

The Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri

method demand that political work be given priority in all activities, that superiors help subordinates and that officials always go and work among the masses.

Party organizations should give definite precedence to political work in all undertakings as required by the Chongsan-ri method. Giving precedence to political work means to make the education of people the first process in all activities and to carry out the revolutionary tasks in hand by arousing the voluntary enthusiasm and creative initiative of the masses. By giving priority to political work Party organizations should mobilize the broad masses for the fulfilment of revolutionary tasks and activate all Party members and working people in such a way that one person rouses ten to activity, ten persons a hundred, and a hundred persons a thousand.

Party workers should always go out to teach officials at lower levels kindly and give them effective help and, living among the masses, seek ways and means of carrying out Party policy and solve all problems in compliance with their demands and interests.

Party workers are true servants who work for the working masses. In order to perform their duties as servants of the people, they must have a popular work style. They must not wield authority or put on airs; always and everywhere they must live as simply and frugally as the people live. They should become close comrades and friends of the masses, who respect them and are generous to them and share joys and sorrows with them. They must reject indolence and laxity and work and live in a revolutionary way as becomes workers of a revolutionary party, a militant party.

We should further intensify Party work so as to fulfil the responsible yet honourable revolutionary tasks confronting the Party.

Fatherly Care for Life of Workers of Hwanghae Iron and Steel Works

When they speak of the warm favour of the great leader President Kim Il Sung who is always deeply concerned about enriching our people's diet, the workers of the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Works think first of his fatherly care associated with the modern supply service centre built in Songrim.

In early September 1959, the great leader visited the works again and stayed there for several days though busy with state cares. He fully understood the production and construction of the works and the living conditions of the workers and guided the enlarged meeting of the Party committee of the works for three days.

It is no exaggeration to say that the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Works is the heart of our industry, he noted, and instructed to grasp the main link in the whole chains and concentrate on it, normalize production at a high level and improve the supply service for workers.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"What is most important is to adequately supply foodstuff, subsidiary food in particular. It is one of the most important problems facing our Party to produce and supply large amounts of subsidiary food to the working people."

The fatherly leader had a vegetable farm laid out near Songrim and took measures to

build a chicken plant and a stock farm.

The officials and workers were deeply moved by his warm solicitude.

Before liberation they had suffered all manner of untold maltreatment and insult of the Japanese imperialists and drugged in rags and hunger. But our respected and beloved leader embraced them warmly and kindly led them to be full-fledged masters of the country.

One autumn in the period of building of a new country, the fatherly leader was presented with rice by patriotic farmers but he sent it to the workers here; in hard postwar days when everything remained in war ruins he first visited the smelters of Songrim and had dwelling houses built at the foot of Mt. Wolbong.

In the course of his incessant on-the-spot guidance made since liberation he visited the works many times and showed indescribably deep concern for the supply service for the workers.

Here is a touching story about the fatherly leader's great care for a vegetable farm, a centre supplying fresh vegetables to the workers all the year round.

The great leader had planned the irrigation of nonpaddy fields and initiated the introduction of sprinkler irrigation in vegetable plots here. He defined the size of the plots in Songrim and taught how to introduce

sprinkler irrigation and had necessary equipment and materials sent to them. Later on, he came again to the works to see vegetables which did well as a result of sprinkler irrigation.

That day, on his arrival at Songrim the fatherly leader went to the vegetable fields and was quite pleased with the sprinkler-irrigated plots.

Paying no attention to water drops sprinkling on his clothes, he looked into the roots of cabbages and even measured the diameter of the sprinkling arch of water.

He denied himself his rest on red-letter days and holidays to visit the iron workers; sometimes looking at the light rain drops pattering on the window of his house at midnight, he called the officials of the works on the phone to ask whether it rained in Songrim.

Thanks to such warm love of the fatherly leader, the workers there are supplied with fresh vegetables all the year round.

The fatherly leader's deep affection and concern to supply better food and ensure better living conditions for the workers is also found in the stock farm and chicken plant.

The great leader came there again and looked round the March 8 Chicken Plant as well.

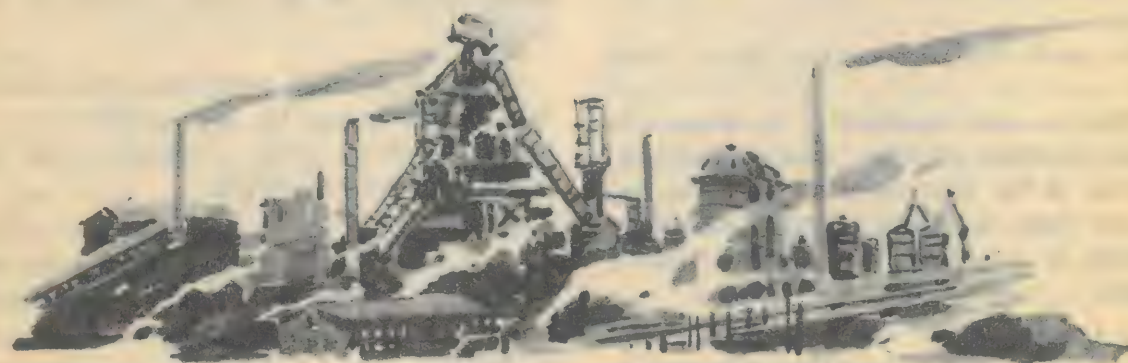
He got down from his car smiling all over, and at the entrance of the plant, enjoyed for a long time the general view of the plant. He looked back with deep emotion on the day when he chose the site of the plant, and expressed satisfaction with the good location of the plant.

Soon he entered it and heard from officials about its egg output and calculated the number of eggs to be supplied to each worker.

That day the fatherly leader said that chicken raising should be automated to increase egg production, and solved knotty problems one by one in running the plant, and named it the March 8 Chicken Plant.

Under the constant care of the great leader modern pig, milch cow and duck farms were built with several hundred hectares of feed fields around Songrim and then there came into being a dependable supply service centre producing enormous amounts of meat, egg, milk, vegetables and fruit every year.

The happy, worthy life of the workers there is inseparable from the fatherly leader's warm care and love.



Bright Prospect— 15 Million-Ton Goal of Steel



The 15 million-ton goal of steel is one of the ten long-term objectives of socialist economic construction to be attained by our people in the 1980s.

BIG LEAP FORWARD FROM SCRATCH

When the Western countries started industrial revolution and were creating modern civilization to become industrial states our country remained a backward feudal state. Worse still, our country was occupied by the Japanese imperialist aggressors in the early 20th century and colonial slavery was forced upon our people for nearly half a century.

The aggressors established a few small metallurgical works to take away our inexhaustible iron ore. They were poorly equipped and produced mainly raw materials and half-finished goods.

After liberation, under the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il Sung our metallurgical industry began to develop as a powerful industry with domestic resources and technique.

Our backward and deformed metallurgical industry taken over from Japanese imperialism was severely destroyed in the Korean war started by the US imperialists. As a result, our metallurgical industry started from scratch after the ceasefire.

Our steel production goal in 1962, the second year of the First Seven-Year Plan, was 1,200,000 tons. This was no easy task at that time.

But in 1970, eight years later, our steel output was 2,200,000 tons and in 1976 our steel production capacity was 4,000,000 tons.

When the new long-term objective was adopted at the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea our people recollected the hard postwar rehabilitation period when we were short of everything, especially steel, and every ton of steel counted.

At that time the great leader visited the Kangson Steel Plant and said to the workers that if they produced 10,000 more tons of steel it would help the country greatly, and kindled the flames of the grand Chollima Movement.

In the following year they produced

120,000 tons of steel billet from a blooming mill with a rated capacity of 60,000 tons.

It seems only yesterday that we built blast furnaces on war debris to produce iron. But now we have set ourselves the 15 million-ton goal of steel. This is a miracle indeed.

SURE GUARANTEE

To reach the 15 million-ton goal of steel we must produce a year in the coming decade nearly four times as much steel as in 1976.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"We have every possibility of attaining the new, magnificent long-term objectives of socialist economic construction."

Early in the 1970s, after industrialization, our country was making a vigorous march towards the new higher peak of socialism.

Every site of grand socialist construction needed more steel. In order to meet the need of the national economy we had to sharply increase steel production.

Officials concerned proposed to import iron-making equipment needed.

But the great leader took a bold measure

to make it at home. Our working class started to produce the metallurgical equipment as instructed by the great leader.

They built the 1,500 cubic-metre blast furnace and the continuous sintering furnace with a capacity of 3 million tons at the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Works and other large metallurgical equipment. According to the grand plan of the great leader all our iron and steel plants have been expanded and reconstructed and their production capacity greatly increased. Technical equipment has been modernized and many production processes automated or remote-controlled.

High-quality iron ore is inexhaustibly deposited at Musan, Unryul, Chaeryong, Tokhyon, Toksong and other parts. It enables us to develop steel industry on a larger scale.

Intelligent guidance of the great leader, creative energy of our people, strong production foundation already laid, rich raw material and fuel resources and developed science and technology—all these are a sure guarantee for hitting the target of 15 million tons of steel.

Our people are sure to attain this goal.

Kim O Hwan

Universal Oversize Gantry Planer Made

Recently the workers and technicians at the Ryongsong Machine Complex succeeded in manufacturing a universal oversize gantry planer. In doing this they boldly thought and acted.

It is a highly-efficient and modern machine. Its crossbar and tool head move freely so that it can comprehensively process big cast steel.

They installed single-

purpose machines around the 18-metre turning lathe and this new planer to sharply increase the production of ordered equipment as instructed by the great leader.

REPORTAGE

A Powerful Iron and Steel Production Centre

—A Visit to the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Works—

Recently I paid a visit to the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Works, a metallurgical giant in the northern region of our country.

I crossed the Susong-chon Stream and climbed a hill where I could command a panoramic view of the metallurgical giant forming forests in the vast plain.

There were only blast furnaces Nos. 1 and 2 and a batch sintering furnace over ten years ago, but now there stand a new, large blast furnace and a big continuous sintering furnace side by side, demonstrating the might of our Juche industry.

The modern hot-rolling shop and the newly-built cold-rolling shop stand on the seashore once overgrown with reed.

The long-distance dressed ore pipeline comes to the modern ore yard from which the belt conveyor runs to the continuous sintering furnace shop across the vast plain. There are also the oxygen converter shop and coke ovens.

This is the picture of today's Kim Chaek

Iron and Steel Works, which resembles a big town.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Our country's ferrous metallurgical industry, equipped with perfect production processes for everything from pig iron to steel, rolled steel and goods of second-stage metal processing, has become a powerful branch, and it can now satisfy all our demands for different metals needed to develop our national economy."

An official of the works received me. He briefed me on the history of the works and said in an excited tone:

"Indeed, the history of our works, a metallurgical giant in the northern region of the country, is that of the great leader's wise guidance and love and that of proud change marked by creation and miracle."

He led me to major production processes.

We went to the ore yard, the first process of iron production. There the pipeline was

Part of the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Works



pouring out dressed ore without letup.

The dressed ore came from the Musan Mine through the 98-km pipeline across the Hamgyong mountain range of over 1,500 metres above the sea-level.

Really, the long-distance pipeline giving vitality to this works is another monumental Juche-based brain child of our people.

Listening to the guide, I looked round the ore yard. Then I went to the continuous sintering furnace shop along the belt conveyor carrying dehydrated dressed iron ore. The furnace's annual capacity is three million tons.

The shop was as busy as a bee. The workers there were striving to increase the production capacity of their modern furnace.

After seeing the shop I went and saw large blast furnace No. 3. The towering furnace was breathing vigorously beside the sintering shop. The shop manager was looking at the skip cars going up and down the top of the furnace regularly.

Earlier, the great leader planned to build a comprehensive metallurgical giant in this land. He instructed to enlarge the works to meet the rapidly growing demand of the national economy for iron and steel and guided the gigantic work wisely. As a result, there appeared a large metallurgical centre as we see today.

When I arrived at the furnace they were just tapping out molten charges. It was quite gratifying to see the glowing molten iron flowing out of the 1,500-cubic-metre blast furnace like a cascade, throwing sparks.

I watched how the furnace was operated through the screen of industrial TV in the control room. There were no furnacemen sweating with poles in hands before the tapholes. Their work is now done by the control room. I looked for a long while with delight at the joyful workshop from which

heat-affected and harmful work has completely disappeared without trace.

We came out of the control room, when a diesel locomotive was pulling a ladle train to the rolling shop, sounding the whistle.

The rolling branch factory is another pride of the works.

It covered a vast area. A broad, straight paved road ran between the grand buildings and was edged with shade trees and flower gardens. The white walls of each building were shining like polished silver in the sun.

All hot rolling operations—production of steel and steel plate and their cutting—were automatically controlled and done in an assembly line.

When I passed the converter shop, heavy steel ingots were being carried by jumbo to a hot roller.

Steel billet which passed through all-purpose and finishing rolling mills glided quickly on the roller, growing several hundred metres long. It was a wonderful spectacle.

An official of the branch factory boasted that after its commissioning production grew 13 times and they were producing rolled steel of various kinds and sizes.

That day I looked round the cold-rolling shop on the eve of operation.

Today the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Works has become a comprehensive metallurgical giant provided with perfect production processes for everything from the preliminary treatment of ore to iron and steel making, rolling and production of goods of second-stage metal processing.

The works is an epitome of our powerful independent metallurgical industry.

It convinced me deeply that it will play a big role in reaching the 15 million-ton goal of steel.

Han Jun Sik

NOTE

Yesterday and Today of Kangson, “Home of Chollima”



The Kangson Steel Plant honoured with the Order of Kim Il Sung is one of the comprehensive steel production centres in our country.

Every visitor to the plant known as the “home of Chollima” fondly recalls the wise guidance of the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung who led the workers of Kangson to victory and glory at each period of great change in the revolution and construction.

NEW HISTORY OF METALLURGICAL INDUSTRY

The Japanese imperialists turned our country into a supply base for their continental invasion in the pre-liberation days and built a steel plant at Kangson easy of access for the production of war munitions. Construction project started in 1939, but they built only one blooming mill and two electric furnaces.

Until the country's liberation, the blooming mill was in trial operation and the plant's steel output was only 10,000 tons. And there was not a single Korean metallurgist.

The blooming mill shop was piles of scrap iron, the blooming mill was left without ac-



Blooming mill

cessories, electric motors were gutted and the electric furnaces were dead with the hardened mass of molten charges....This was

what the plant was like after liberation.

The Japanese imperialists completely destroyed the plant while fleeing from Korea and raved that the Koreans would not be able to rebuild it within ten years.

This being the situation, the workers of Kangson did not know where and how to begin after liberation.

On October 9, 1945, the great leader, who had liberated the fatherland and returned home in triumph after 20 years' separation, visited the Kangson workers before anyone else in the country, bypassing his native place Mangyongdae, which he had not forgotten, awake or asleep, together with his fatherland in the days of long anti-Japanese struggle.

We were thrown into the whirlpool of joy

Lots of steel are sent to different branches of the national economy



and excitement, honoured with the visit of the great leader whom we had respected as the legendary hero and the sun of the nation.

The great leader in battle-scorched uniform sat with us and said that the working class are the masters of the country and earnestly appealed to us to rehabilitate the plant in a short time to produce steel and rebuild it into a bigger and better mill and run it by our own efforts.

Thus he inspired us with courage and the spirit of self-reliance and clearly taught what we should do.

Encouraged by the deep trust of the great leader who discussed with us the far-sighted plan for the eternal prosperity of the country, we, the workers of Kangson, rose up as one.

We, true to him, rehabilitated the electric furnaces within two months and turned out first molten steel in December 1945.

Production of the first molten steel by the liberated Kangson workers with intense loyalty to the fatherly leader marked the start of new history of our metallurgical industry.

UNDER A POPLAR TREE

Displayed as historic witnesses in a room of the Korean Revolution Museum are a demolished wall and a simple chair carrying an unforgettable story.

On August 3, 1953, a week after the ceasefire the great leader called on the workers of Kangson again. The plant was littered with war-torn machines and equipment and the compound remained riddled with more than 10,000 enemy bombs.

He inspected the compound, making his way through the weeds. After inspection he asked us to sit down together to discuss the ways of restoring the plant.

We were quite embarrassed because there

was no undamaged house in which to receive him.

Having read our minds, the great leader invited us to sit and talk outdoors. Then he went up to a half-burnt poplar.

We offered him a chair. But he refused and sat on a wall piece broken by bombing, saying that he alone could not sit on a chair when we could not do so.

After hearing the opinions of the workers about the rehabilitation of the plant, he emphasized that we should restore it with our own technique, materials and efforts. He said that the plant should not be restored to its original state but should be developed into a modern metallurgical giant.

He stressed that only when the plant was restored first to produce steel all the branches of the national economy could be rapidly developed, and taught the order of priority in restoring the plant.

Under the Party's slogan "Everything for the postwar rehabilitation and development of the national economy to strengthen the democratic base!" the whole of Kangson bubbled over with revolutionary ardour.

We wrought creation and innovation day and night, making what we lacked and finding out what were in short supply.

We restored electric furnace No. 2 only in 40 days and began to produce molten steel. We restored the plant completely to its pre-war state, overfulfilling our plan assignments nearly twice, during the Three-Year Plan (1954-56) for rehabilitation and construction.

Nearly 30 years have passed since then and the generation has alternated. But the poplar of Kangson grows greener and greener as a historic witness.

"THIS IS THE HOME OF CHOLLIMA"

The situation of our country was very dif-



Production of drawn steel pipe increases

ficult at the end of 1956 when we were on the eve of carrying out the historic Five-Year Plan for laying the basis of socialist industrialization.

We had pushed ahead with the revolution and construction, tightening our belts and sparing every penny. But at that time we were short of everything—funds, materials and labour. In addition, the internal and external enemies who disliked our progress worked in every way to halt it. Trying or deal befell us.

The great leader guided the December 1956 Plenary Meeting of the Party Central Committee which called the entire Party and people to the grand Chollima march and visited our plant on December 28, a bitterly

cold day.

That day we gathered at the manager's office room. The great leader explained in easy terms to us the internal and external situation.

He looked round at us with warm eyes and said:

"...It is you who should confirm the correctness of the Party line and policy, surmounting all these hardships at this difficult time. The Party puts a firm faith in the strength of the working class, the main force of the revolution."

Saying that because we had been badly-off and short of many things in the past we had to take 10 steps or 100 steps, while others one step, he called upon us to kindle the flame of the Chollima Movement.

The great leader encouraged us, the Kangson workers, to dash forward at the speed of Chollima (the legendary steed which is said to cover a thousand *ri* a day) and make leaps and innovations.

In 1957, the first year of the Five-Year Plan, our workers, who decided to produce 90,000 tons of steel billet with the 60,000-ton capacity blooming mill, produced 120,000 tons of steel billet and smelters shortened the heat by over three hours.

The workers of Kangson were the pioneer of the Chollima workteam movement spread throughout the country and the creator of the world-startling Chollima speed.

One day in September 1962 when we were carrying out the historic task of socialist industrialization successfully, the workers of our steel plant had an impressive meeting with the great leader whom they had nominated as a candidate for a deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly. Amid the enthusiastic cheers he warmly shook hands with us one by one and called us to new leaps, saying in a meaningful tone: "This is the home of Chollima."

In a few years the capacity of the blooming mill rose to 500,000 tons.

The looks of the steel plant changed and the scale of its production expanded.

We built with our own efforts many steel shops in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work. In the wake of these there mushroomed many other shops one after another—drawn steel pipe shop, wire rope shop, welded steel pipe shop, wire drawing shop, steel ball rolling shop and 6,000-ton press shop.

Today the plant has turned into a giant complex producing all kinds of second-stage processed metal goods and steel of all kinds and sizes.

Today the sons and daughters of rolling workers and smelters who distinguished themselves in the postwar rehabilitation are operating the automated and remote-controlled plant before industrial TV.

The plant has a communist college, a factory college which trained several hundred metallurgists, a big house of culture, nurseries, kindergartens, hospital and night rest home and sanatorium....

Happy laughter flows out from the windows of tall multistoried apartment houses nestling at the foot of a mountain.

Indeed, the proud path traversed by the Kangson workers was that of grand march showing the brilliant realization of our line of building an independent national economy under the wise guidance of the great leader and its great vitality.

Today the Kangson workers are energetically advancing towards the magnificent goal of 15 million tons of steel. They will make greater creations and perform more brilliant exploits.

Pak Yong Dok
Chief Engineer of the
Kangson Steel Complex

Reportage

New Appearance of Modernized Mining Face

—A Visit to the Tokhyon Mine—

Shortly ago we visited the Tokhyon mine, a large iron ore production centre in the northwestern part of our country.

As soon as we entered the mine in a valley surrounded with high and low mountains like a folding screen we could see at a glance the miners working hard to carry out the decisions of the Sixth Party Congress.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said: "...they must thoroughly implement the

Party's policy of extracting, transporting and processing large quantities by enlarging and modernizing mining equipment and stepping up the overall mechanization of the operations in the pits."

The great leader took into account the importance of the mine with inexhaustible deposits of high-quality iron ore in the development of the national economy and instructed to enlarge and modernize it in a big way.



Large mining machines have been introduced at the face



Means of transport has also been enlarged

"Seeing is believing," said the chief engineer of the mine and led us to pit No. 1.

Cars fully loaded with iron ore were running at pits halfway up mountains.

The cutting face was beyond our imagination.

Concrete gallery and hewing face were as bright as day and dazzling large-sized machines stood in rows.

The face was full of fresh air; the gallery was straight and broad; the helio lamps were bright. All these caught our attention. Big three-drum scrapers and rock drills did away with big rocks like wet walls.

Machines scooped up rhythmically and carried out dirt.

The driver was watching all operations on a chair, pressing buttons.

At pit No. 2 a heavy excavator and a ten-ton electric car "Chaju" were rumbling.

The excavator scooped up iron ore into the car. At signal the latter started to run to the chute along the broad paved gallery like a speedway. It was a charming spectacle.

The mine was producing thousands of tons of iron ore a day, extracting, transporting and processing large quantities.

It was showing the correctness and great vitality of the Party policy of enlarging and modernizing the mining equipment.

"The names of rock-drill operator, tunneller and crushing and transport workers which came into being with the history of mining will soon disappear through modernization," said the chief engineer in excitement.

His words were meaningful.

Miners made tunnels with picks and carried ore on their back before liberation. But now this is an old story.

The great leader defined the technical revolution as a lofty political task to liberate the masses of people from hard and difficult work and energetically guided them to implement the task.

He visited this mine several times, taught how to modernize the production processes and sent it a lot of efficient large-sized equipment.

The miners, encouraged by his great love and solicitude, conducted a vigorous techni-

cal innovation drive in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance according to the Party policy and made great progress in the comprehensive mechanization of pit operations.

As a result, their work became easier and iron-ore production increased 2.5 times in recent five years.

They have already carried out their first half-year plan at 120 per cent. Of late they boldly made a big blasting and established a new record in iron-ore production.

We looked round a pit under construction and went to the cutting face of pit No. 4.

Long, long walls, hydraulic props, large-sized machines cutting iron ore in lumps....

The face was modernized and full of joy and optimism.

Enchanted by the pleasant sight of the face we could not move for a long while.

We looked round many pits setting up a new record in mining by introducing new methods.

The double-tracked rail in the concrete gallery was like electrified railway.

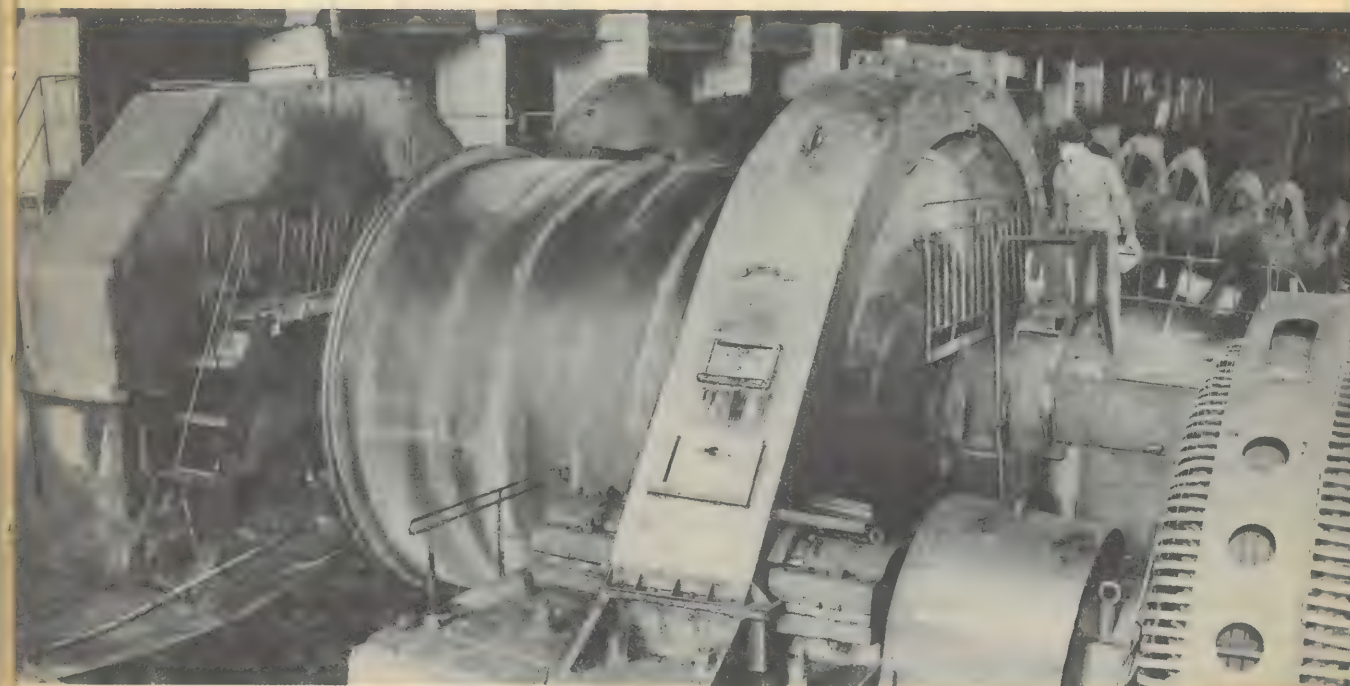
There were marshaling yards at major junctions.

The chief of the gallery told us that equipment was being assembled to introduce TV and remote control in carriage work.

We left the mine, confident that the miners here will greatly contribute to attaining the 15 million-ton goal of steel.

Li Jong Sik

Large machines are also used in dressing



The Great Leader President Kim Il Sung Is the Sun of Mankind

GABRIEL SODISSA
*Teacher of May 1 Technical
College in the Congo*

We boast of our age as the Juche era.

The Juche idea fathered by the great leader President Kim Il Sung clarifies the distinctive features of our era.

The Korean people had long suffered exploitation, oppression, aggression and plunder. But today they have become the happiest people in the world under the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il Sung who has been devoting his all to the people's freedom and liberation.

Mankind owes the radical change taking place today in its life to respected and beloved President Kim Il Sung who fathered the immortal Juche idea and leads the world along the independent road.

The greatest happiness of the masses is to enjoy the guidance of a great leader.

It is a universal truth that history is made by the masses who produce all material and spiritual wealth needed for social progress by their creative labour.

But they can never be real master of their destiny of themselves and carve it out independently.

Only when a wise leader imbues them with a progressive revolutionary thought, unites them and shows them the right way of struggle can they carve out their destiny by themselves holding it in their hands and enjoy genuine freedom and happiness.

Unless the masses, though revolutionarily conscious, receive the guidance of a wise leader, they cannot claim the rights due to them, display their inexhaustible strength, find the right way of struggle and shake off the disgraceful yoke of subjection. This is a plain truth established by the history of human-liberation struggle.

All this shows that a wise leader plays a decisive role in making the masses the master of their destiny and provides them with an indestructible strength.

It is the greatest honour and happiness for us living in the Juche era that we are guided by the great leader President Kim Il Sung, the revolutionary genius and the legendary hero.

He is the steersman of the Juche era, the most glorious age in human history.

He is a great thinker and theoretician who fathered the immortal Juche idea which takes the most brilliant place in the history of human thought and who is not to be found in all ages.

By fathering the Juche idea he clarified the place and role of the masses for the first time in history.

From the dawn of history people had striven to find the correct ideology to show them the road to life and struggle. There appeared many thinkers. But none of them had ever expounded the place and role of man in the world and his value and dignity and showed people the road to worthy life and fruitful struggle.

The masses remade nature and society and created all material wealth. But they did not know the plain truth that they are master of everything and decide everything. Accordingly, they were long in the dark about the road to be taken by them to carve out their destiny.

President Kim Il Sung originated the Juche idea and splendidly fulfilled this historic task of elucidating the place and role of the masses in the world and showing the road to be followed by them.

Indeed, the creation of the Juche idea was a great event which marked a milestone in the history of human thought.

The Juche idea made the masses conscious of their strength as the master deciding everything in nature and society and aware of how to carve out their destiny.

All ideas and theories advanced by great President Kim Il Sung, the brilliant thinker and theoretician adored by all humankind, grip every heart because they fully reflect the desire of people.

His revolutionary ideology is accepted by the masses as absolute because it is flawless-

sly logical and is a great truth; it has an indestructible vitality because it is closely combined with revolutionary practice.

His ideology and theory give full answers to all questions of revolution and construction such as politics, the economy, culture and military affairs.

He is not only a gifted thinker and theoretician but also an outstanding revolutionary strategist and a great leader who guides the great cause of creating a new world of Juche to victory.

The struggle of the masses to hew out their destiny independently is complex and arduous. Why? It is a struggle to break down the desperate resistance of all the old systems and forces trampling down human independence and a struggle to build a new world which humankind does not know yet.

Therefore this struggle is not successful without correct strategy and tactics and wise leadership.

Because we enjoy the wise guidance of President Kim Il Sung we can make a mighty historic march towards progress.

He led two revolutionary wars against the aggressive forces of imperialism to victory. He is the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and the great standard-bearer of the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle who ended the old world violating independence and brought about the beginning of downhill turn for imperialism.

The Korean people defeated the strong enemies decidedly superior in numbers and military technique in the anti-Japanese armed struggle and the Fatherland Liberation War. History of anti-imperialist war does not know yet such a precedent.

Without receiving any regular-army or state support the Korean people oppressed under fascist terror rule defeated Japanese

imperialism that sought world domination thinking of itself as the "leader" of Asia.

Only five years after its liberation from imperialist yoke this small country worsted the US imperialists' aggressor forces who had boasted of their being the "strongest" in the world and the troops of their 15 satellite countries. This is wonder of wonders and myth of myths.

The great leader used the protean and flexible strategy and tactics of weakening the strong enemy and defeating him and leading his men and people to brilliant victory.

The victories of the Korean people in the anti-Japanese armed struggle and the Fatherland Liberation War were two miracles in the world history of war, miracles wrought by the outstanding military-strategic thought of President Kim Il Sung, the brilliant military strategist and the legendary hero in our era. These victories were a historic event which showed clearly that any formidable enemy cannot conquer a people who have become master of their destiny.

Respected and beloved President Kim Il Sung, the legendary hero, who ushered in a new era of anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle, is also a genius in revolution and construction.

He supplied a model of the 20th century for social transformation and the building of a new life and energetically inspires the world people to revolutionary struggle and constructive work.

The Korean people suffered the exploitation and oppression of the Japanese imperialists and had no independence under the latter's medieval dark rule.

Korea, which had been a colonial, semi-feudal society, won independence, brought about the social emancipation of the people

and built an advanced society with a developed economy and culture. She did this for the first time in history. So she met with all manner of difficulties and ordeals.

The great leader adopted entirely new original policies and methods and overcame such difficulties and ordeals and led the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution and the socialist revolution to victory. Thus he paved the highroad for the backward countries which make up the majority of the world.

Korea took over a backward economy and culture from old society and even they were severely destroyed in the war. Such a country turned into a strong, dignified socialist state with powerful modern industry, developed agriculture, flowering national culture and indestructible self-defence potential in a very short span of time.

Thus the great President set a fine example in the building of a new society.

With an unflagging revolutionary zeal and vigor he is now guiding the entire people to struggle to finally eliminate all remnants of old society and build a supreme ideal society where they are completely independent, under the red banner of the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions.

People call Korea's growth rate the miracle of the 20th century. We cannot find in the long human history an instance of a country or people having effected such grand social changes and raised national position to such a height. This is a historic miracle which can be wrought only by the uncommon leadership art of the great President.

He clarifies the essence of all problems and shows their correct solution with his genius, intelligent judgement and sharp insight; he originally settles all problems of revolution and construction on his own

judgement and faith to suit the specific conditions of Korea, repelling the machinations of the opportunists of all hues preaching their own "lines."

In the most complex revolutionary situation in which no one found the correct way immediately after liberation, he steadily promoted the revolution and construction with uncommon energy, repelling the moves of the opportunists of all shades.

The situation after the ceasefire was more difficult.

Some people raved that Korea would not be able to rise again in a century.

But President Kim Il Sung set forth a world-stunning fighting programme, wisely led the grand Chollima march and built a great socialist industrial state on war debris.

His wise leadership gave the confidence of victory to the people in the Fatherland Liberation War and the postwar socialist construction and encouraged them to march vigorously in whatever adversity.

It is an integral part of his leadership art to grasp the main link and get one unit to set an example and spread it throughout the country.

His life has been a continuation of ceaseless on-the-spot guidance. In the course he readily sat on stones at the construction site or on the straw mat spread in the courtyard of a farm house to awaken workers and peasants and make them display their inexhaustible strength and talent. This is one aspect of his great seasoned leadership art which wrought Korea's miracle.

He is an outstanding leader who rouses the world's revolutionary people to revolution and construction by a living and inspiring example.

He is the creator of a new world free from aggression, plunder, domination and subjugation and the great leader of the world revolution.

Ours is a new historical era when peoples of all countries at different stages of development are out in the revolutionary struggle unlike in the preceding age when the revolutionary struggle was confined to certain regions and countries.

It was the urgent demand of our times to correctly lead the revolutionary struggle of the world's progressive people helping and supporting each other out of the common desire for independence.

This complex and difficult task was splendidly fulfilled by President Kim Il Sung possessed of outstanding strategy and tactics and brilliant leadership art and enjoying absolute prestige among the world's people.

His great and brilliant example in the struggle for independence against the imperialist and dominating forces mightily leads the world's revolutionaries and revolutionary people to the common struggle against the imperialist and dominating forces.

Despite difference in their political faith and creed, the world's people carrying on the revolutionary struggle unanimously regard President Kim Il Sung as the leader of the world revolution and boundlessly respect and love him.

The masses of people are masters of revolution and construction and provide their driving power. So ardent love for people and devoted service to their revolutionary cause is the noblest quality a revolutionary leader should have.

Without emotion we cannot speak about the lofty quality of respected and beloved President Kim Il Sung who has been devoting all his life to the people's freedom and happiness. For over half a century since he set out on the revolutionary road in his early years he has readily passed through violent storms and all manner of troubles for the country and the revolution, and for

the people. Today, too, he goes everywhere there are people and their struggle, rain or shine, over hill and dale to look them well after.

He is a benevolent father of the people who spares nothing for them.

His love reaches all Koreans—Party and state cadres, workers and peasants, revolutionaries who gave their lives for the country and people and their children, and others. He pays deep attention to every aspect of people's life from children's clothes to an unknown old man's 60th birthday banquet.

His great love reaches not only the Korean people but also all the revolutionaries of the world.

Every visitor to Korea speaks with deep emotion about his warm love for the revolutionaries of the world.

His noble qualities convinced us that a leader of noble human love is the greatest.

President Kim Il Sung, endowed with genius and outstanding leadership, is the greatest revolutionary leader who glorified modern history with his profound revolutionary theory and practice; he is a benevolent father of the people and a great sun whose long history of revolutionary struggle is marked by his devoted service to the revolutionary cause and warm love for the people.

Under his great leadership our generation had the privilege and good fortune to live and fight in the glorious age of human history, the Juche era.

Indeed, it is the greatest happiness and highest honour of us all to enjoy his leadership. Today we are confident of our bright future and full of hope and courage and are living and fighting stoutly, thinking of the proud course travelled by us and of praiseworthy Korea today. We are fighting courageously to oppose the imperialist and

dominating forces and build a new world where all nations are independent and equal, a new world free from aggression, plunder, domination and subjugation.

It is happiness not all can enjoy to live and fight with revolutionary zeal and hope and confidence of the just cause.

Quite a few people lost confidence in their future and were pessimistic and driven to despair when the sun was veiled by dark clouds and they did not know where to go. We find many people who are in agony, unable to find the right way to realize their noble ideal of doing something for humankind and its happiness.

If people and fighters are to live an optimistic and revolutionary life with a hope for a bright future, they must receive the brilliant leadership of the great revolutionary leader President Kim Il Sung who is famed for winning victory after victory, in the struggle against the old system of imperialism.

People want to live a useful and worthwhile life. Such a life can be said happiness.

Great President Kim Il Sung enabled us to devote our life to the cause of creating a new world where the masses will be master of everything, glorifying the most precious political life forever. This is our greatest happiness.

Therefore it is the most sacred and lofty duty of all revolutionaries and progressive people in our era to hold President Kim Il Sung in highest esteem and follow his leadership most faithfully.

When we boundlessly respect great President Kim Il Sung and put into effect his immortal Juche idea in all areas of the revolution and construction, a world longed for by progressive humankind, a new world where people are fully independent, will surely come.



“The General Turns a Forest into Soldiers”

Xinancha is a revolutionary battle site where the great leader President Kim Il Sung hit the enemy by his protean guerrilla tactics and raised our people's fighting spirit during the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

After the historic Nanhutou Meeting, he led the main force of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army to the border areas and carried out the work to form a new division with fine Korean youth in the homeland and east and south Manchuria to expand the armed ranks. To this end, he organized battles one after another. One of such is the Xinancha battle which was fought in broad daylight on July 10, 1936.

Xinancha, southwest of Fusong County, was a large walled village with hundreds of households. Police and mutual-watch corps were stationed there. They treated villagers roughly, clamouring about “mopping up” the KPRA.

The great leader organized the Xinancha battle to wipe out the enemy there and inspire the people with confidence of victory. He carried out this battle in command of a KPRA unit.

According to his operation plan, an advance

party was formed. The party was divided into two groups. One group disguised themselves as peasants coming back from fields to lunch and passed the sentry without trouble. The other followed close on their heels and finished off the sentry.

Surprised, the enemy kicked up a row. Officers and diehards put up a stiff resistance, firing. But the situation was quite out of hand. Rifle-shooting went on between our advance party and the resisting enemy, when our main unit which had been waiting for a chance rushed into the village like the wind, sounding the bugle for charge. All enemy survivors including those in the battery held up their hands in surrender.

Thus enemies were wiped out in a twinkling and a red flag was flying over the battery. The battle ended in a brilliant victory for the KPRA. All the villagers poured out and warmly welcomed the KPRA men. At the sound of shots people hurried back from fields to the village.

The village rang with shouts: “Long live General Kim Il Sung!” and “Long live the KPRA!”

That day, the victorious unit held a parade in

front of the village. The great leader reviewed the unit.

Admiring the fine parade of the KPRA men, the villagers said: "The unit of General Kim Il Sung is just marvelous! We wonder when they trained themselves like that in mountains!"

The unit gave an art performance showing the optimistic life of the revolutionary army. Prior to the performance the great leader made a speech. He indignantly spoke of the fascist suppression and exploitation of the Korean people by the Japanese imperialists and had this to say:

...We are now ill-clad and hunger-stricken and get subhuman treatment. Then, who are to blame for it! They are the Japanese imperialist aggressors.

But for Japanese imperialist aggression, he went on, our people could have built a happy society. And he called on people of all strata to unite and fight more vigorously for national liberation against Japan.

His fiery speech moved deeply the hearts of the people there who had no rights and were suffering from humiliation, hunger and drudge-

ry.

Young villagers came forward elbowing their way through the crowd. After bowing to the great leader respectfully, they earnestly asked him to accept them into the KPRA so as to fight the Japs, arms in hand.

He praised them highly and met their wish.

Youth also came separately or in groups from the nearby villages to join the KPRA at the moving news of the victorious battle. Three brothers of a peasant's family joined the KPRA at once; and a night school teacher of a village came with over 10 of his students.

While taking measures to give political and military training to recruits sharply increased in numbers, the great leader General Kim Il Sung formed new companies and regiments.

New or enlarged companies fought battle after battle. In the course, they renewed their arms and recruits were trained well.

And a legendary story widely circulated among people: "General Kim Il Sung turns a forest into soldiers."

Kim Sang Chol



A GREAT MAN

"Our Compatriots in the South Also Need Food"

One early July day in 1965, a meteorologist was sitting up in his office late, summarizing weather reports sent in from local meteorological stations. It was past midnight when he finished. He began to tidy up the papers on the table.

At that moment the telephone rang. He felt tense for he had a feeling that it might be from the respected and beloved leader General Kim Il Sung. Recently the General had called him to the phone at this hour several times. Worrying about the unprecedented long spell of dry weather, he would inquire from the meteorological bureau if a change could be expected.

The meteorological official straightened up and picked up the receiver. His guess was right.

"It is cloudy, and from where is this low pressure coming?", the resonant voice of the General asked.

"It is coming from Inner Mongolia."

"From Inner Mongolia?"

"Yes. It is."

"It is not from the south...." the General said regretfully.

For at this season, a low pressure from the south was what was needed to bring heavy rain.

The met. official thought that was the reason why the General sounded so regretful. So he remarked:

"Dear leader, it will certainly rain tomorrow."

"Tomorrow—how much?"

"5-10 mm is expected."

"5-10 mm.... Even that is welcome. Every little helps...." Then, after a pause the General

asked:

"Do you think this low pressure will cover the whole country?"

"The low pressure is weak, so it is not expected to reach beyond central Korea."

"Only to the central part?"

"Yes."

The General paused again. After a while, a tired, discouraged voice said: "That's a shame...."

"Yes?"

It was quite evident that the General was deeply concerned about something. But it was hard to guess what was a shame.

The General went on:

"It's shame that it won't reach beyond central Korea.... Our compatriots in the south also need food, don't they? They have had drought for two months there...."

That moment the official was struck with deep emotion. He too wished rain would fall. But the General was not relieved of worries, thinking of their fellow countrymen in the south.

The meteorologist thought he should say something to relieve the General's mind.

"Dear leader, a low pressure is expected from south in 15 days."

He meant the rainy season in mid-July.

Again the anxious voice of the General came out of the telephone:

"You say we'll have to await another 15 days?... Even a single day is intolerable...."

He rang off.

The meteorologist stood motionless with the receiver in his hand, for it seemed that he could still hear the General's anxious voice.

How Should Man Live?

Ours is an era of independence in which the people of the world want to live independently.

Society, man, time and path of life are inseparable.

How should man live? How should he act and live along what path of life to live as required by the trend of our independent era, our revolutionary era?

Much has been debated for long about the human problem, human life. Multifarious human life in various periods of social evolution was the subject of theses and books of politicians, scholars, novelists and passionate orators.

Many of them tried to find a right course of worthy life, while not a few extolled decadent life and advocated fatalism.

The viewpoint of the former was based on progressive outlook on life, and that of the latter on feudal, bourgeois outlook.

The only guide which enables us to analyse and judge most correctly the human problem, human life, is the revolutionary outlook of Juche on life. When guided by this outlook on life, can a man enjoy a worthy life.

The great Juche philosophy defines man as an independent and creative social being. So the value of man and his life must be decided by how much he contributes to the interests of society and collective, to the cause of social progress.

The worthy life of man in the independent era, the revolutionary era, lies in that he participates in the revolution to defend independence and achieve the common aim and ideal and lives a glorious life and fights self-sacrificingly to the last moment of his life with a revolutionary creed.

In our revolutionary era when the world rings with the strong voice of independence and flames of struggle for it are flaring up fiercely, if anyone seeks personal pleasure, disregarding independence and turning away from the revolutionary struggle, he will be condemned as a worthless man by the public and posterity.

The life dedicated to the revolutionary struggle for independence and sovereignty and human emancipation is the worthiest and truest one.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said: "Nothing is more honourable for a man than to dedicate his life to the cause of revolution and to the good of his country, his people and the working class. It would be a shame to sell himself for a few pennies, to seek a high position or to backslide on a wrong impulse of a moment, whereas it is an honour for him to devote his life to the cause of the Party and the working class, and to the welfare of his country and people."

The life dedicated to the revolutionary cause to realize the independence of the masses of people and build the ideal society of mankind is a really great and happy one.

The whole course of the revolutionary struggle in our country replete with heroic epics shows impressively with historical facts how a man should live.

The brilliant example of human life is the revolutionary forerunners who fought and lived a worthy life to the last breath of their life during the heroic anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

In the libraries of our country there are many valuable books on the revolutionary struggle—

"The Lives and Activities of Revolutionary Forerunners," reminiscences of the anti-Japanese guerrillas, revolutionary novels on their heroic struggle, etc.

These books introduce the noble lives of revolutionary forerunners impressively: The revolutionary fighters who devoted themselves to the interests of the revolution and to the good of the Party and the leader; the staunch fighters who kept their revolutionary creed to the last even on the scaffold of the enemy, shouting "Long live the revolution of Korea!"; revolutionary martyrs who sang loudly the song of struggle, the song of revolution, firmly confident of the brilliant future of people just before death.

They were all young communists of the new generation, genuine revolutionaries, who fought heroically putting their faith in the immortal Juche idea created by the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

They died too young, their lives were too short. But their life was dedicated to the glorious revolutionary struggle, to the revolutionary cause of Juche, and showed a paragon of human life. So it is much more worthier and happier than the meaningless life of a hundred years.

The lofty revolutionary spirit of the anti-Japanese revolutionary forerunners was carried over by our people and produced many labour heroes who performed great feats in socialist construction.

The unassuming heroes who bloomed as flowers of our times and society are the paragon of the life of man of a Juche type. With intense loyalty to the Party and the leader they applied themselves wholly and indefatigably to scientific research, whether people recognize them or not, for 10 or 20 years and rendered great services to the country and the people.

What is underlying the brilliant life of all heroes who lived and worked devotedly for the Party and the leader, the country and the people?

It is the revolutionary faith enshrined in their

hearts. Their life is replete with feats. Though they lived in different periods and their backgrounds are diverse, they have one faith, revolutionary faith.

It is impossible to think, apart from revolutionary faith, of the brilliant life of the anti-Japanese fighters who struggled for 15 long years through harsh trials and difficulties and won the revolution; it is also unthinkable of the noble life of unassuming heroes who performed epochal exploits overcoming countless difficulties for many years.

Revolutionary faith decides the value of the life of a man, a revolutionary.

Keeping revolutionary faith and fighting unyieldingly for it is the noble quality of communists.

Revolutionary faith distinguishes genuine revolutionary from pseudo one, loyal revolutionary from renegade.

The true value of a revolutionary lies in keeping his revolutionary faith at all time and in any adversity.

Out of the heritages of world literature, *Gadfly* which portrays a revolutionary true to his faith holds a conspicuous place. The reader is impressed by the faith of *Gadfly* who prefers the path of struggle fraught with hardships to easy life and cuts off his relations with his parents and transcends human relationship to carry out his cause.

This is a literary work showing how people lauded a man invariably true to his faith from old days.

The hard anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle produced many genuine revolutionaries who kept their revolutionary faith not in literature but in action. They lived a brilliant life which would go down in history and to posterity.

One spring day of 1940, the 19 year-old anti-Japanese guerrilla Li Gwon Haeng cried when he was put to cruel torture and threatened to surrender by the Japanese imperialist police: "We communists will never abandon our faith, even if we are torn to pieces." "There is no pseudo communist in our Anti-Japanese Guer-

rilla Army who betrays the revolution for fear of torture or by appeasement."

He endured the cruel torture of the enemy for scores of days and kept his revolutionary faith to the last moment of his life.

The young communist Kim Hyok fought bravely through harsh trials and difficulties in the early days of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle. When he was encircled by the enemy he remained true to his revolutionary pledge and threw himself off the veranda of a tall building, showing his lofty spirit as a revolutionary. Comrade Ma Dong Hui bit off his tongue, terrifying the enemy, and kept the secret of his organization. And countless known and unknown hero-fighters and revolutionaries defended the dignity and honour of the indefatigable Korean people with their death and contributed to the victory in the Fatherland Liberation War.

Their life shines in our revolutionary history and impresses posterity so deeply because they kept their revolutionary pledge and faith to the last like undying birds in all adversities.

A revolutionary should be unswerving in his faith. Invariable faith enables a revolutionary to have an iron will to go unyieldingly through the endless sea of flames, and the long, long bloody road, a strong spirit to withstand the vicious appeasement and obstinate temptation, and a steadfast constancy of braving cruel punishment and torture and death on the scaffold.

Betrayal and changing sides is a cowardness of yielding to the difficulties and trials, a wavering before appeasement or temptation, a mean escape from the decisive battle and a betrayal of trust and morality.

Revolutionary faith means not only believing in justice but also keeping and defending it to the last.

Revolutionary faith is the lofty, pure, unblemished conscience of a revolutionary who does not draw back even a step from his pledge, his aim and his road of revolution.

A revolutionary must believe in only one thing in his living and activity throughout his

life.

The guiding idea is one in the revolution; and the party and the leader are also one.

A revolutionary believing in only one thing means believing firmly only in the party and the leader and the people and doing so for all his life.

Whether one believes in one thing or not is the criterion distinguishing genuine and loyal revolutionary from sham revolutionary and renegade.

Kautsky, Bernstein and Trotsky had once vowed their allegiance but later betrayed their conscience and morality. What do the actions of these renegades and plotters show?

It shows that when one does not keep his vow to the end but abandons his revolutionary faith one degenerates into a renegade.

Revolutionary faith also means a firm resolution, an iron will, to devote one's all to the revolution, readily give even one's life for it if necessary.

A revolutionary who values revolutionary faith above his life must be ready for the worst.

A story of the captain of a boat of our country is a good illustration. When he came across the enemy unexpectedly in the West Sea he chose the road of death without hesitation to defend his precious political integrity.

The south Korean revolutionaries are full of such resolution. That is why when they are arrested by the enemy they readily take the road of death for the glory and happiness of their families and posterity without thinking of life or happy home life.

The death of a revolutionary is the last test of his faith and constancy.

There may be unknown sacrifices on the road of revolution and one can die bearing ungrounded blame. But in these cases, as genuine revolutionaries value his faith above physical life and love tomorrow more than today, they sacrifice their lives without hesitation for the revolution regarding death as their last weapon of struggle, whether people recognize the deeds or not.

Revolutionary faith underlies the brilliant life

of a man, a revolutionary. Then, where does the faith come from?

It stems from the absolute and unconditional trust in the prominent revolutionary leader, the leader of the people.

It was the immortal name of the great leader President Kim Il Sung that became our people's will and banner of victory and rang out as the voice of faith whenever they encountered trials in the revolution.

The firm belief that we have the great leader President Kim Il Sung, that we have the glorious Workers' Party of Korea, is the great source of the revolutionary faith of all our people.

Our faith is absolute trust in and adoration of the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung and our Party centre.

The greatest hope of men, revolutionaries, is to live a brilliant life so as to review with

pride how they have contributed to the revolutionary cause of Juche, the cause of socialism and communism, as genuine fighters of the leader and the Party.

Victory, glory and happiness come and their life is worthy only when they live and fight for the revolution with invariable loyalty under the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il Sung and the glorious Workers' Party of Korea. This is the keynote of the Juche outlook on life and the precious lesson which the Korean revolutionaries and people learned from the arduous revolutionary struggle.

Our road may be beset with ordeals and difficulties and there may be sudden change of the situation. But no force on earth can bar the forward movement of our people who live and fight, rallied firmly around the Party and the leader, with one revolutionary faith.

Kim Yu Gil

Many Medium and Small Power Plants Built

Recently the constructors and volunteers in North Pyongan Province have made great successes in building many medium and small power plants.

Upholding the great leader's instructions they stepped up the building and completed 8 power plants. With unabated vigour they set a high goal of building another 12 plants including those already started, this year.

The province is pushing ahead with the work. Substantial organization was made to direct designing, technical matters and supply of raw materials in a unified way.

The constructors and helpers in the province are advancing vigorously to contribute to reaching the goal of 100,000 million kwh of electricity ahead of schedule.



Travel Note

Along the West Coastline (9)

Coasting the Ongjin Peninsula

We left Kumipo, a scenic sight on the west coast, for the Ongjin peninsula.

The greater part of the peninsula is south of the 38th parallel. The peninsula was liberated by our People's Army and placed under the control of our Republic during the Fatherland Liberation War.

NEW LIFE FLOWERS

Our car entered the peninsula. There spread before our eyes green cooperative

fields and beautiful villages.

The summer seascape was astoundingly beautiful. The sea was studded with islets.

From ancient times the people of the peninsula lived by farming and fishing.

But nature was cruel to them. It always threatened their life with terrible drought and flood or furious tidal flows and strong sea wind. Particularly, the predatory foreign imperialists and the anti-popular Syngman Rhee puppet clique devastated the peninsula and reduced the people to abject poverty and

Workers producing knitting needle



starvation.

A functionary of the Ongjin County Administrative Committee said to me: "There has been a great change. There is no trace of those days before liberation or under the Syngman Rhee's rule. You can see it for yourself now...."

He told me an impressive story of the startling change that had taken place in the peninsula after it came under the control of our Republic.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"It is the duty of the Communists to master and remake nature to lay the solid basis of production unaffected by climatic changes or other chance factors, and to provide the people with stable conditions of life."

In the hard postwar period, the fatherly leader saw that a huge amount of state funds, machines and equipment and materials were invested concentrically in irrigation and other grand nature-remaking projects in this peninsula. The Ongjin Combined Farm and many cooperative farms were organized to suit the physiographical conditions of the peninsula. Many reservoirs were built and the peninsula was crisscrossed with irrigation canals and there appeared windbreaks on the seaside.

Thus the barren land which had been forlorn for ages turned into a fertile one overflowing with life-giving water and full of the whirl and chug-chug of engines.

Indeed, everything—man and nature—changed beyond recognition and the economy and culture made rapid progress in a short time after the war.

First I inspected the county seat in company with a leading county official.

The county seat robed in the verdure of high summer was very beautiful and attractive.

It was a small farm village in the bygone days. But now there have appeared rows of modern dwelling houses and educational, cultural and public health establishments. Over 20 local industry factories such as the automated knitting needle factory and foodstuff, daily necessities, clothing, textile, paper, chemical and other factories satisfy the demands of the county people for consumer goods.

The county was provided with everything as the base for linking towns with the coun-



A rich crop of walnut, a speciality of this locality

tryside in all spheres of politics, economy and culture.

That day we visited the Wonsa Cooperative Farm in the county.

The great leader visited the farm in June 1958. He was quite pleased at wheat and barley crops which had done quite well and instructed to introduce irrigation widely in dry fields, expand the two-crop area and farm more efficiently with the help of machines.

His far-sighted plan has achieved a brilliant reality at Wonsa-ri today.

Crops were waving in the boundless fields and they were excellent this year, too. Here and there in the fields, tractors were applying fertilizer.

At the mouth to the village I met with an old man, who said to me: "Look at our village. We have nothing more to be desired. I'm 70 now, but I would like to live for ano-

ther 100 years.... We owe all this to the fatherly leader."

Last year's average per-household income of the farm grew 5.4 times in grain and 8 times in cash as against 1958.

I went up a hill which commanded a sweeping view of the village.

Tile-roofed and eave-raised dwellings nestled at the foot of the hill. There stood the Study Hall of Comrade Kim Il Sung's Revolutionary Ideas on an elevation in the heart of the village. And it was surrounded by the house of culture, the farm office, village hospital, nursery and kindergarten. All these buildings, in good harmony with natural surroundings, presented a picturesque view.

The peninsula was an earthly paradise.

Everywhere I went I could see people living happily with no worries about food, clothing and housing, education of children and medical care. True, it was a radical change.

RICH RESOURCES FOR PEOPLE

Persimmons, walnuts and bamboos were thickly growing everywhere. We can see this only in this warm peninsula.

There is a big branch of the Central Botanical Garden here in Ongjin. It has many rare plants including metasequoia. A brisk research work is under way here to acclimatize precious southern plants in the northern region of the country.

The Ongjin peninsula is famous for walnut.

Immense walnut woods in the peninsula are now in puberty, singing of the benign love of the fatherly leader who strives to give our people plenty of edible oil.

A girl keeper here said that walnut trees which would continuously yield fruit for over a century bear more and more fruits yearly.

Persimmon is also a speciality of this area.

They say the area under persimmon cultivation has increased by 700 hectares in the peninsula after 1970.

There is the famous Ongjin spa in the centre of the peninsula. Good for chronic hypoaicid gastritis, hypertension and nervous and skin diseases, the spa had been exclusively used by the exploiter classes in the past. But today it is effectively used by the working people to promote their health. The hot water of the spa is also widely used by the nearby factories and dwelling houses for heating as well as by the greenhouses for vegetable cultivation.



A rich harvest of sea tangle

getable cultivation.

We left the spa and headed straight for the Ongjin seaculture station on the shore.

The Ongjin peninsula makes a good seaculture centre in our country for its long indented coastline and the vast tidelands. The station has many good farms of laver, sea tangle, oyster and short-necked clam. It catches also plenty of fishes.

The sea off the station was alive with the boats returning fully loaded with sea tangle or with those going out.

"This is a sea tangle producer famous throughout the country," started the station director. He said that their sea tangle culture which had just begun was of national significance.

According to his account, their harvest has sharply increased today as against 1960—sea tangle 70 times and laver 25 times.

We looked round a processing shop of the station that day. They were processing laver, sea tangle and other sea foods.

Indeed, the peninsula is now favoured with fertile fields, orchards producing various fruits and rich resources. Everywhere we went, we could witness the new looks of the fatherland thriving daily under the wise guidance of the great leader.

Han O Ryul

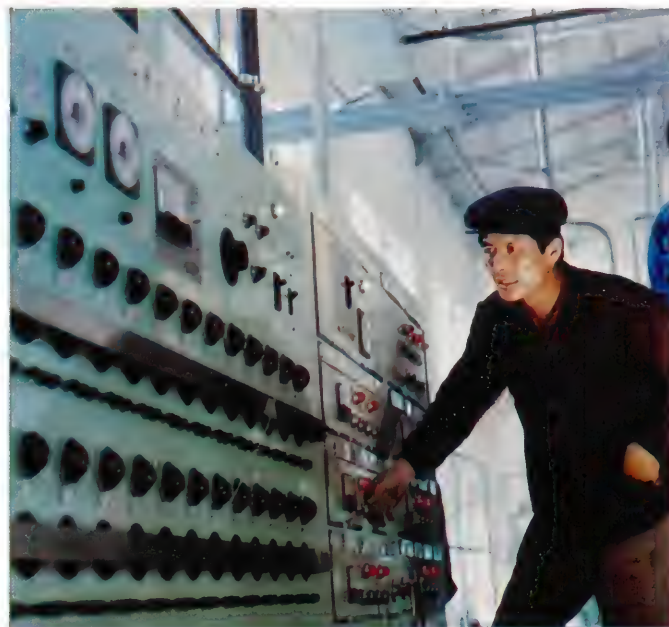
The Pyongyang Electric Bulb Factory

High-quality fluorescent lamps are mass-produced





Various bulbs are produced



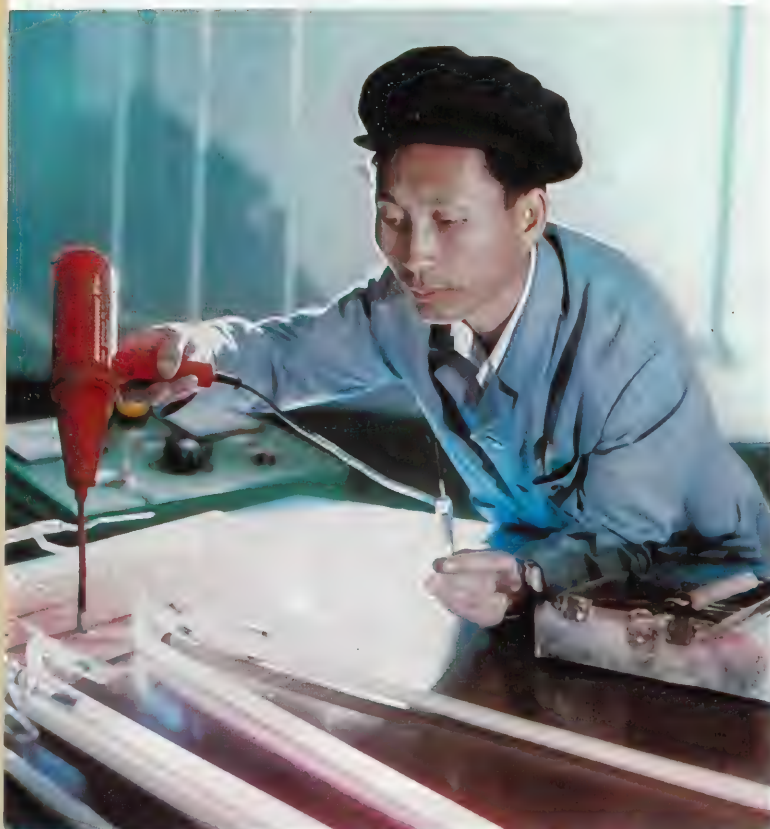
The general control room

Automatic machines cutting glass tube



Part of the fluorescent lamp shop





Neon lamps are made
with utmost care



Women Scientists

(At the Hamhung Branch of the Academy of Sciences)



They succeed in the experiment
of emulsifying agent



Associate Dr. Han Jong Son
engrossed in experiment



A breathtaking
tense moment



The day's work is over

Korean Fine Arts

(From the National Fine Arts Exhibition in
Celebration of the Sixth Party Congress)



Korean painting: *Motherly Bosom*



Korean painting: *At the Ordered Goods Counter*

Oil painting: *Grey Mullets of the Taedong-gang River*



ON THE JUCHE IDEA

Essential Contents of the Idea on Position and Role of Working Masses in Revolution and Construction

(1)

The great leader President Kim Il Sung advanced, for the first time in the development of the revolutionary theory of the working class, a new and unique thought that the working masses are masters of the revolution and construction and that they are also the motive force of the revolution and construction.

He said:

"In a nutshell, the idea of Juche means that the masters of the revolution and the work of construction are the masses of the people and that they are also the motive force of the revolution and the work of construction. In other words, one is responsible for one's own destiny and one has also the capacity for hewing out one's own destiny." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Eng. ed., Vol. VI, p. 253.)

The great idea that the working masses are the masters and driving force of the revolution and construction newly clarifies the position and role of the masses of people in the revolution and construction.

The idea that the working masses are masters of the revolution and construction cla-

rifies their position in social transformation.

This idea means that of all social classes and strata the working masses are masters of the revolution and construction. This defines the position of the working masses in the revolution and construction from the viewpoint of class relations.

The idea also means that the masters of the revolution and construction in each country are its working masses. This defines the position of the working masses in the revolution and construction from the viewpoint of correlation between the internal revolutionary forces of each country and the international revolutionary forces.

From the viewpoint of class relations the masters of the revolution and construction are the working masses, the exploited classes.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"The masses of people are masters of the revolution and construction and are directly in charge of the work of transforming nature and society." (*Answers to the Questions Raised by Foreign Journalists*, Eng. ed., Vol. 2, p. 265.)

Since the class differentiation in society there have existed different classes and strata in each society and they have taken different positions and attitudes towards the revolution as their interests were different.

Throughout the period of class society, a handful of exploiting classes have been the main forces violating human independence and hampering social change and progress, whereas the exploited working masses have been the advanced social forces defending independence and aspiring after social progress.

Throughout human history the working masses have been vitally interested in social change and progress as the social forces defending independence most thoroughly, and accordingly they have been the main forces maturing and accelerating the revolution and construction actively.

Originally the working masses are the makers of history and the motive power of society.

Without the working masses is it impossible to make history and bring about social movement.

The revolutionary struggle for social change started and developed to meet the desire and demand of the working masses for independence.

Even before the socialist revolution the working masses were direct makers of all social revolutions.

Any other class and stratum can neither take the place of the working masses in the revolution and construction nor be masters of the revolution and construction.

The position of the working masses rises as they are revolutionally awakened and they get independent and creative, and it becomes firmer in socialist society.

From the viewpoint of the correlation between the internal revolutionary forces and the external forces, the masters of the revolution and construction are the working masses, the internal revolutionary forces of each country.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung

said:

"The people are the masters of the revolution in each country, and the decisive factor of victory in this revolution is the strength of the country itself." (*Answers to the Questions Raised by Foreign Journalists*, Eng. ed., p. 191.)

As the great leader taught, the revolution cannot be exported or imported nor can it be made by other people in one's stead. The revolution in each country is started and carried out by its people to satisfy their desire and demand for independence.

It is each people that assume the responsibility for their country's revolution and construction and it is also they who are vitally interested in social change in their country. No external forces can carry out the revolution and construction of one's country and assume the responsibility for and decide the outcome and destiny of one's revolution.

This proves that the masses of people of each country can be masters of its revolution and construction.

The working masses must be masters of the revolution and construction in view of the aim of the revolutionary struggle and the work of construction and the law of the process of their carrying out.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"The revolutionary struggle and construction work are undertakings for the good of the masses and must be carried out by the masses themselves as the masters." (*Answers to the Questions Raised by Foreign Journalists*, Eng. ed., Vol. 2, p. 164.)

This teaching scientifically elucidates why the working masses should be the masters of the revolution and construction, in connection with the fundamental aim of the revolution and construction and the problem of their undertakers.

The working masses must be masters of the revolution and the work of construction because the revolutionary struggle and construction work are for the good of the working

masses.

The revolutionary struggle and the work of construction aim at enabling the working masses to free themselves from all forms of subjugation and enjoy independent and creative lives as true masters of nature and society and to hew out their own destiny.

The working masses are independent and creative social beings. They take their destiny firmly into their own hands and transform nature and society in keeping with their will and demand, and thus make the world serve them. This is their essential attribute, the basic condition for their existence and the fundamental aim of all their activities.

Their demand for independent and creative lives can be met only through the revolutionary struggle and construction work to conquer the elemental forces, develop the productive forces, create the material wealth of society, abolish all forms of class and national subjugation and domination and establish and perfect new social relations in which man's essential attribute is brought into full play. In this sense, all revolutionary struggles are essentially struggles to realize the aspiration and demand of the working masses for independent and creative lives, that is, struggles for their independence.

Historically, all the social revolutions were struggles of the working masses to free themselves from class or national subjugation and win independence. The people's struggle for the building of socialism and communism, too, aims, after all, to extricate themselves from all sorts of subjugation and lead independent and creative lives as masters of nature and society.

There are and can be no revolutionary struggle and construction work which do not aim to realize the aspiration and demand of the working masses for independent and creative lives.

As seen above, the fundamental aim of the revolutionary struggle and construction work is for the working masses to extricate them-

selves from all manner of subjugation and enjoy independent and creative lives as genuine masters of nature and society and hew out their own destiny. This is why the revolution and construction are a work for the working masses and their masters are themselves.

Another reason why the working masses should be the masters of the revolution and construction is that the revolution and construction are a work for the working masses themselves. The revolutionary struggle and construction work are also an undertaking that must be carried out by the working masses themselves.

The working masses are social beings who maintain their existence through the revolutionary struggle to free themselves from all sorts of subjugation and restraints and realize their aspiration and demand for independence.

Through the revolution and construction they become more and more independent and enjoy independent and creative lives. Therefore, no social forces are more vitally interested in the revolution and construction than the working masses.

They are not only vitally interested in the revolutionary struggle and the work of construction but also remake nature and society themselves. Nature and society are transformed only through the creative activities of the working masses. Without them is it impossible to remake nature to create the material wealth of society and transform society to establish a new and advanced social system.

This shows that the revolutionary struggle and construction work must, in the long run, be carried out by the working masses themselves.

Furthermore, in our era the revolutionary struggle and construction work are carried out with a national state as a unit and it is a law of the revolution that the people in each country take their destiny into their hands and hew it out by their efforts and carry out the revolution of their country on their own

responsibility.

Without the struggle of the working masses in each country neither social revolution nor social change takes place.

As seen above, the working masses must be masters of the revolution and construction because they are the social forces most vitally interested in the revolution and construction and direct transformers of nature and society.

The idea that the working masses are masters of the revolution and construction is a scientific one reflecting most correctly the law of the social revolution.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Where there are exploitation and oppression, there will always be revolutionary struggle on the part of the people." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Eng. ed., Vol. IV, p. 562.)

The revolutionary struggle is essentially for the independence of the working masses. Men, the working masses, are social beings whose life and soul is independence. Therefore, they do not want to be subjugated by others nor they tolerate others to infringe upon or restrain their independence.

It is a lawful phenomenon stemming from their nature that when their independence is violated or restrained they rise up and fight against it.

All social revolutions are essentially for the independence of the working people. This is a universal law.

The root cause of revolutionary struggle in exploiter society is the violation of the independence of the working masses by the reactionary exploiting class. In exploiter society the exploiting classes holding state power and means of production control the working masses politically and economically, plunder and oppress them harshly and force upon them slavery. So the working masses receive subhuman treatment and suffer humiliation, misfortunes and hardships.

Such exploitation and oppression by the reactionary ruling classes compel the working masses to rise up in the revolutionary struggle to realize their ardent desire and demand for independence.

It is an inexorable objective law that where there are exploitation and oppression and the independence of the working masses is trampled underfoot, there is revolutionary struggle.

In socialist society, too, the revolution continues. This is because the remnants of exploiter society restrain the independence of the working masses.

Even after the establishment of the socialist system the remnants of the old society remain for long in the ideological, technical and cultural spheres, which restrain the independent and creative life of the working masses in many respects.

As long as there remain the vestiges of the old society the working masses can neither free themselves completely from all sorts of restriction of nature and society nor enjoy fully independent and creative lives.

Even after the exploiter classes are liquidated and the socialist system is established, therefore, there should continue the revolution in all fields of ideology, technology and culture.

As seen above, the idea that the working masses are masters of the revolution and construction is an idea that they are directly in charge of the revolution and construction and decide their destiny. In other words, it is an idea that one is responsible for one's own destiny and that one has also the capacity for shaping one's own destiny. For this reason it represents an absolutely correct revolutionary theory which scientifically elucidates the position of the working masses in the revolution and construction and the law of the development of social revolution in our times.

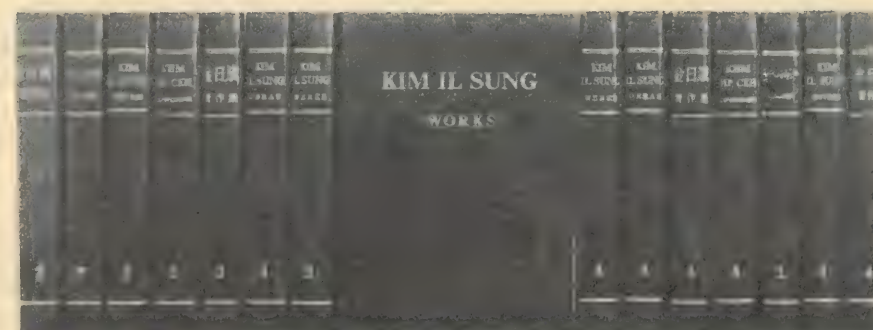
Kim Chung Rae

"Kim Il Sung's Works," Vols. 3 and 4, Published in Foreign Languages

Recently the Foreign Languages Publishing House issued "Kim Il Sung's Works," Vols. 3 and 4, containing the great Juche idea in English, French, Spanish, Russian, Chinese, Arabic, Japanese and German.

These books contain many classics—reports, speeches, concluding speeches, talks, treatises—published by the great leader President Kim Il Sung in the historic period from January 1947 to December 1948.

They carry portraits of the great leader President Kim Il Sung.



Hearing Chirrup of Cicadas

It was the high noon of one Sunday.

A welcome rain came. But it was shower and stopped at once.

Pyongyang in summer, particularly after rain, looked quite refreshing. The sun in the sky shed brilliant rays. The streets were soon crowded with animated people.

I mingled with them and walked along the street with a foreigner. He was a well-known news reporter who came to our country from Europe for the first time.

On the street in front of the Grand Theatre, he stopped and gave ear to something.

"Mr. Choe, it is the song of cicadas!" exclaimed he out of curiosity, pointing to the street tree overhead.

The blue sky over Pyongyang full of fresh air after rain was ringing with the sharp chirrup of cicadas. It came from street trees here and there.

The song of cicadas! I had heard it almost every summer day. So I was indifferent to it.

I watched my foreign friend with a new eye who was struck with wonder at the commonplace song of cicadas.

He told me from his heart:

"When I was a child, I went to the country where my grandmother lived and heard the chirrup of cicadas. I was much charmed and impressed by it. And this is the first time that I hear it after that. Mr. Choe, your capital is a very good place. The blue sky and clean air...I envy you."

I could not overlook his story. And my impulse was so much great.

People think they can hear the song of cicadas only in the countryside. Because it agrees with the surrounding of the solitary hamlets in green woods far away from

urban communities.

Cicadas live only in clean and fresh air. It is no wonder, therefore, that this foreign friend should be deeply impressed by their chirrup he heard under street trees in the heart of a big city.

The respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Today there is no pollution in our country. The world people envy Pyongyang, saying that it is a city good to live in. The main reason is that there is no pollution in it."

Air and water are essential to human life. I realized anew that we benefit greatly from clean and clear air and water.

How happy our people are, who live in beautiful nature breathing fresh air and drinking clear and clean water to their hearts' content whenever and wherever.

I thought of pollution that brings dreadful disasters to people and badly destroys nature in capitalist society.

In Seoul of south Korea under the anti-popular rule of the US imperialists and their stooges, every square kilometre is covered with 33.9 tons of dust a month and all turfs and 80 per cent of a small number of street trees are withering away. So it is a "miracle" for people to breathe and live in such conditions.

To take another example. In the upper reaches of the Rakdong River there is not a "big city" like Seoul or an industrial district. But seasonal visitants eat polluted fish in the river and die in flocks for years now. How horrible the effect of pollution is!

As is known to the world, our modern industry, the industrialization of the country,

made notable progress.

We have carried out socialist industrialization and modern heavy and light industry factories stand like forests in our country and our per-capita output of major industrial products caught up with or surpassed the level of the advanced countries.

But there is no pollution in our country.

Ours is a powerful industrial country. But it is pollution-free and preserves natural beauty and people live long in good health. This is our country.

This owes to the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung who is striving to enable our people and posterity to live a civilized, happy life in a paradise.

Our glorious Party devotes primary concern to the people in distributing industrial factories and actively protects nature—mountains, rivers and seas—for the people. As a result, our country is turning into a people's paradise more beautiful and better to live in.

A foreign scholar visited our country and was struck with admiration at the fact that the per-capita green-belt area in the central part of Pyongyang is 48 square metres, or scores of times that of the city where he lives.

The same can be said about the whole of our country.

The fatherly leader always pays deep attention to air and water essential to human life. Under his deep concern the Pyongyang Textile Combine built a modern dust-catching establishment like a big factory, and made a big settling basin and double or triple supplementary facilities so that not a drop of polluted water flows into the Taedong-gang River and not a gram of ash flies into the air.

That is why the sky over Pyongyang is always clear and blue and the Taedong-gang River is teeming with fish and attracts flocks of wild ducks.

Modern industry and technological development cause pollution in many capitalist countries. But they produce no pollution in our country.

There will be no pollution forever in our grateful socialist country, the land of Juche, built and led by the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung, the tender-hearted father of the people, who attaches primary importance to people and makes everything—air, water, mountains and rivers—serve them with a noble human love.

Thinking this, I walked along the street, hearing the song of cicadas ringing through the streets of Pyongyang after the rain, which I could never overlook.

Choe Yong Gang





Goral



Goral is a mountain-breeding rare bovid which occurs in our country as a monotypic genus.

It resembles goat in appearance, but is distinguished easily from the latter because it has short black mane and has no beard.

It usually measures 1 to 1.25 metres long, 65 cm or so high and weighs 40 to 50 kilogrammes. The tail is short, 11 to 15 cm. The body is powerfully built.

Bushy long hair is coloured with blackish brown and white, which resembles the colour of dark rock.

Both sexes have black horns which are 14 to 15 cm long each. The horns bear ring-shaped

protuberance in the lower part of the base.

Unlike antler of deer, the horn of goral does not moult. It is lifelong like that of cattle.

Usually goral occurs only in steep, rocky mountain area over 500 metres above the sea level.

In our country it occurs in the vast areas such as the rugged northern mountains and high rocky mountains in the middle part of our country including Mt. Kumgang-san.

Gorals live in those rocky mountains in groups of four to six. They prowl about for feed at dawn and evening and take a rest in the shade of rock in the daytime chewing the cud.

They feed on various kinds of grass, lichen, leaf and also on such a tiny wild fruit as acorn in autumn. They often come down to the woods beneath the rocky cliffs in quest of such feeds.

Goral usually brings forth one or rarely two cubs at a birth in May or June. The suckling comes to browse young grass in a month after its birth. Around that time it weighs 7 or 8 kilogrammes. It gets weaned and feeds on grass alone in two months. It becomes an adult in two years and gives a birth to its offspring from the third spring after its birth.

Goral provides us with tasty meat. Its horn, fat and blood make good medicines. Its fur is also very useful. So, before liberation, the Japanese imperialists caught it at random and its population dwindled sharply.

After liberation it was placed under protection like other wildlife according to the Juchemotivated faunal protection policy advanced by the great leader. As a result, its population remarkably increased. And its acclimatization in new habitats was also carried out successfully.

For its protection and propagation, today Mts. Myohyang-san, Kumgang-san, Chonma and Kwanmo are designated as its reserves.

Nusamnamu, Endemic Plant of Korea

Like *kumgangkuksunamu*, *misonnamu* and *kumgangchorong*, *nusamnamu* (*Echinophora koreensis*) is a monotypic genus which occurs only in our country. It is a deciduous, broad-leaved leguminous shrub which usually grows about 50 cm high, with erect stems ramose in the upper part.

The bark is darkish brown in colour. The stem and branch retain the trace of leaf-stalk on them, once they had leaves. The underground stem stretches out extensively and therefrom come forth shoots. It has alternate compound leaves, each of which consists of 8-12 pairs of elliptical, smooth-edged leaflets whose both ends are blunt. The leaf is darkish green in the surface and light green beneath. Its underside is glossy. In May flower stalk comes forth at twig end or axil and bears beautiful golden-yellow papilionaceous corolla. The receptacle is deep and five-sepalous. Unlike other leguminous plants, it has ten stamens and thin, long and separated filaments.

The podded fruit is shaped like stringed beads. It ripens in June and July and each pod contains two or three seeds.

This monotypic shrub ranges from 100 to 300 metres above sea level in our country. It is widely planted for decorative purpose because its flower is very beautiful. It is planted also for erosion control.

It is propagated by sowing seed or separating root.

Today it is protected in our country as a natural monument for its scientific value and planted widely.





Visit to the Korean Folklore Museum

—Cloths and Footwear of Long Tradition—

We continued our inspection, now looking round exhibits concerning headgears, footwear and cloths used by our ancestors.

On display were men's headgears used in ancient times such as *kat* (horsehair hat), *chorip* (straw hat), *manggon* (horsehair headband), etc.

Kat was originally used mainly in summer to shield sunlights and prevent hair from disheveling and later in the Li dynasty period came into common use throughout the year as it was made of various things—reed, bamboo, silk, cotton fabric, paper or horsehair. Reed was especially in wide use in making *kat*. *Kat* made of reed was called *satkat* (reed hat), which was worn commonly by men when it was rainy or weeding in summer.

There were other headgears such as *manggon* usually worn by common men, *pungden-gi* (fur-bordered winter cap) which was used mainly by children in the Pyongyang area and *chorip* (straw hat) worn by the children of *ryangban* (nobility).

The guide said: "As you see, most of our ancient headgears are rather decorative than practical because they were used to satisfy their vanity by the ruling classes who did not participate in social production. But peasants used head towel instead. And it was more useful than the nobility's headgears.

Almost all such good-for-nought headgears disappeared at the end of the Li dynasty."

The museum also displayed headgears of ancient women such as women's *kat*, *chobawi* (woman's winter hat), *nambawi* (hood hem-

Silk fabrics



Various kinds of footwear



med with fur) and *iam*.

According to our guide, however, ancient women loved to wear scarf rather than such cumbersome headgears.

Exhibits of the museum showed a rich variety of footwear used by our ancestors.

The rich used the leather shoes called *kat-sin*, the artistes the silk shoes *chongjaesin*, and people generally put on the clog called *namaksin* when it rained. But what attracted most our attention was straw sandal *chip-sin*.

Straw sandals were made of rice straw, skin of hemp and paper-mulberry, dried inner bark of arrowroot, or white paper, cotton thread. And rice straw was most widely used. The guide said:

"Such straw sandal was always worn by poor common people in the old exploiter society because they could obtain straw easily. They could not afford leather shoes, so made shoes of straw themselves. Some, however, even lacked such straw sandal and went ba-

refoot.

But today our younger generation growing up happily in the warm bosom of the fatherly leader and the glorious Party don't even know what straw sandal is like, because they wear only high-quality shoes all the year round."

Next, we went to the exhibits showing cloths hand-woven by our ancient women.

The respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Formerly, our people wove and made their clothes mainly from cotton grown in the countryside; where cotton did not grow, they planted hemp for clothing."

Hemp cloth woven of long hemp fibre was used by our working people mainly for making clothing in the bygone days. The guide said the history of hemp cloth dates back to the neolithic period in our country. She added that bone needle and hemp yarn unearthed in the historic remains of over 5,000 year ago clearly attest to the production of hemp cloth

that time.

Hemp cloth was produced across the country, but most famous was that produced in Hamgyong Provinces because it was woven of thin and beautiful threads.

Cotton cloth was also in wide use for making clothing to wear throughout the year. Its production started widely from the Koryo period. The museum exhibited some rolls of cotton fabrics of hundreds of years ago.

Besides hemp and cotton cloths, ramie and silk were in wide use in ancient days.

It was very interesting to have a good look at the mysteriously close-woven ramie cloth. The guide said to us lost in curiosity: "The history of ramie cloth is as old as a thousand and hundreds of years. It was chosen for summer clothing. How it was close-woven and light is well illustrated by an old record that 'a 20 feet-long roll of it is as light as a feather in a hand and as tiny as to hide in a rice bowl'. It was not only loved by our people but also exported in plenty with fame."

Another renowned clothing material in our country is silk.

The history of silk is long in our country. Its production started at the time of Kocho-son (Ancient Korea), the first slave-owning state that was established in our country from the 8th to the 7th century B.C., when sericulture fairly thrived.

In that Kochoson period, two thousand and hundreds of years ago, people already knew how to spin and weave beautiful silk. And later in the Three-Kingdom age our people exported beautifully-patterned silk.

This is easily borne out by the exhibits of the museum, some ancient silk including silk of over 1,000 years ago which was found in the Kaesong area.

The guide led us to a large picture showing our ancient people producing cloths. She started to explain:

"As you see now, weaving was done by hand at home in olden times and so a burdensome task for women. All the production processes of cloth from spinning to weaving were laborious, irrespective of the kind of cloths—hemp, ramie, cotton or silk. But today, under the deep concern of the fatherly leader and the glorious Party, our people are supplied for all seasons with high-quality fabrics turned out by modern machines and women are freed forever from such toilsome work."

Her words caused us to think of many things.

We looked round various personal ornaments used by ancestors in hairdressing and embellishing themselves, and then halted in front of needleworks made by ancient women.

Various needleworks—beautifully embroidered thimble, pincushion, chopstick case, motley cloth wrapper, etc.—showed well our women's fine handicraft and austere life making the most of even a shred of odd cloth.

Having inherited such a fine tradition, our women today produce world-famous needleworks. Thinking this, we proceeded to the next exhibition room.

Li Yong Gang



FILM "UNKNOWN HEROES"

(Parts 16-20)



Yu Rim meets Pak Mu at a temple to get the evidence that the latter has killed Suk Yong

Recently the Korean Film Studio put on the screen parts 16-20 of the film "Unknown Heroes," finishing the production of the serial film.

This 20-part film shows in breadth and depth the lofty inner world of genuine revolutionaries of Juche type.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"The true mother of all people is their native country. We cannot live nor be happy, apart from our country. Only by virtue of the prosperity and well-being of the homeland is it possible for us to carve out the road to happiness."

Heroes of the film tell the truth convincingly that the homeland is dear and so revolutionaries love their country ardently and that the life dedicated to the country is the noblest and most beautiful.

Part 16 "The Battle Goes On"

Part 16 begins with the scene of Commander Klous of the US Eighth Army counterintelligence corps investigating the cause

of the sudden death of Suk Yong whom he has suspected as a helper of Yu Rim.

Yu Rim makes a resolve to avenge Suk Yong who gave up her life for the country in harsh circumstances behind enemy lines, and has the funeral service of Suk Yong.

Cunning Martin sets Pak Mu free





Sun Hui is ordered to shoot Yu Rim

The funeral service is attended by Pak Mu who killed Suk Yong.

Yu Rim knows doubtlessly from all facts that Pak Mu is the killer. He hears that Klous is looking for the killer of Suk Yong and plans to make the enemy dispose of Pak Mu.

Yu Rim and Pak Mu meet at an old temple. Thrown in pit, Pak Mu confesses that he killed Suk Yong. Yu Rim records Pak Mu's statement.

Yu Rim knows that Klous is angry as he failed in his attempt to capture communist spies through Suk Yong; if he shows the material evidence of the slaughter to Klous, the latter will surely slay Pak Mu.

Yu Rim's calculation was right.



Jeannette comes out to meet Arthur

After he heard the recorded speech of Pak Mu he received from Yu Rim, Klous orders Martin (officer of the US Eighth Army counterintelligence corps) to kill Pak Mu who foiled his plot.

But Martin secretly spares Pak Mu, because the latter is the only one who is well aware of the relations between Yu Rim and Sun Hui.

So, Yu Rim's actions get more and more difficult.

Kim Chang Ryong, the puppet army counterintelligence corps commander, follows the actions of Yu Rim closely and orders his section chief to gather concrete materials on the relations between Sun Hui, Yu Rim and Suk Yong.

Klous's suspicion of Sun Hui grows as well and, to examine her, he orders her to shoot Yu Rim.

She sends a note to Yu Rim in which she speaks of her decision to ensure a smooth sailing of Yu Rim's operation even if she exposes herself to the enemy.

Receiving the note, Yu Rim phones Louis to meet him.

Part 17 "The Trap"

Sun Hui, together with Martin, aims her pistol at Yu Rim. At the critical juncture, Louis, who got word from Yu Rim, makes his agents appear where Yu Rim is expected to be shot, and foils Klous's attempt.

But our operatives are faced with difficulties one after another.

Klous discussing a sinister plan to seize the wounded radio operator



In order to see the attitude of Eisenhower on the argument between the bellicose and moderate warmongers in the United States, Yu Rim plans to meet Kelton but the latter refuses the request.

Yu Rim changes his plan and is resolved to meet Arthur, a high-ranking member of the staff in the Command of Clark, who is in charge of supplying materials to the Grumman Airplane Company backing the bellicose warmaniacs.

Arthur suffering from financial difficulties hears word that Yu Rim is going to invest money in other enterprise, and calls on him. But Yu Rim tells him that he will not give money to Arthur connected with the airplane company as the war is coming to an end. Yu Rim wants to know the enemy's intention of

whether making ceasefire or continuing war.

In order to get money, Arthur gives Yu Rim the secret document of the chief of staff of the US air force, which advocates the continuation of the war.

On the other hand, Klous gets information that Yu Rim is interested in Arthur's Aluminium Company and makes Arthur involved in their operation.

Klous plans to arrest Yu Rim when the latter would radio the false secret document to his Headquarters.

But Yu Rim informs his radio operator of the time of the train which Arthur will take and his seat number. The train is exploded by the bombers of the Korean People's Army and Arthur is arrested.

The last meeting of Sun Hui with Yu Rim





Sun Hui shoots down enemies

Part 18 "The Destiny"

After his arrest, Arthur reveals the content of the clandestine confab on the Korean question. Arthur's confession exposes the cunning design of the enemy to continue the war, refusing the ceasefire.

Meanwhile the enemy makes Klous responsible for the missing of Arthur, but Klous insists that he and his counterintelligence corps have no connection with the accident. Because if he shoulders the responsibility he will be sent to the military trial. Klous makes Yu Rim shadowed closely.

The US Eighth Army counterintelligence corps members investigate the photograph of shadowed Yu Rim. Together with them, Sun Hui also sees the film and unexpectedly finds in it Tu Jin, Yu Rim's radio operator who is

picking up a cigarette end thrown by Yu Rim. Sun Hui makes a decision to cut off the part of the film where Tu Jin is. She steals into the secret archives and succeeds in cutting it off.

The enemy who had no doubt about Tu Jin being the radio operator of Yu Rim learns the part of film missing. Klous suspects Sun Hui and arrests her.

Part 19 "The Red Evening Glow"

"Out of four officers, the one in charge of shadowing took the photo that night. He would not have taken it, if he had not needed the scene. Captain Smith is in charge of the archives. And Major Martin investigated the film and reported it to me. Lastly you are here. You have made blunder, haven't you?" says Klous to Sun Hui, questioning her.

Sun Hui is thrown into a corner. Our operatives are faced with successive difficulties.

Jeannette, the wife of Kelton, is influenced by Klous and Pak Mu and begins to suspect Yu Rim. This foils Yu Rim's plan to use Jeannette.

Klous gets information that an investigators' group of the US CIA is coming, and plots to kill Sun Hui, for she is dangerous to his safety. Sun Hui knows the plot but does not fear the danger.

She is resolved to give up her life to defend Yu Rim and help him meet Kelton who knows well the important secret of Washington. And she meets Yu Rim for the last time.

She tells him that Kelton would appear at a church for GIs. They have much to speak each other about their feelings and about their future, but they have only 15 minutes.

After she parted, Sun Hui writes to Yu Rim:

"If I kills Jeannette, Kelton will appear at her funeral service. This is what I can do at present for the country and for you. I longed to go to our native place after victory but I can't go with you. Everything will end and the victory will come. I wish you will not forget a girl who gave her youth for her country."

Sun Hui puts the letter in the liaison place and calls on Jeannette.

Sun Hui tells Jeannette that Klous wants her. Jeannette who cooperated with Klous in exposing Yu Rim follows out.

But the car in which Sun Hui carries Jean-

nette is followed by the agents of Klous.

Sun Hui kills Jeannette, gets into a decisive battle and repulses the pursuit of the enemy, but she is shot to death by Pak Mu.

Sun Hui dies alone in the mountain. She sees the red evening glow of the country in her last moment.

Part 20 "We'll Not Forget"

Yu Rim calls on Pak Mu and shoots him to avenge the fallen comrades, in the name of the fatherland.

Then he goes to the Jeannette's funeral ser-



Yu Rim punishes Pak Mu, the traitor to the nation

vice and meets Kelton and offers to him the reliable material that Klous is trying to shift onto him the responsibility for the defeat of war.

On the eve of the losing war, Kelton is hard at work to escape the responsibility. He wants information accusing Klous so as to find his way out.

So Kelton invites Yu Rim to his villa. Yu Rim transfers the information to Kelton. In return for this, Kelton tells Yu Rim about the accident of release of the POWs. Yu Rim sees from the material of Kelton that the aim of this accident is to get concession from our side so as to make their defeat a "glorious ceasefire."

The report of Yu Rim proves useful in grasping the prevailing situation.

The Supreme Headquarters plans a great operation of launching a powerful counter-attack at the whole front, bringing the passive enemy to total defeat.

At 10 p.m. on July 13, 1953, a general counterattack begins in the frontlines of Kumsong, Kimhwa and the North Han River as the last operation of the war.

The great Fatherland Liberation War ends in our people's victory.

On the instructions of the Headquarters, Yu Rim leaves for Paris. Before his departure he has a showdown with Klous. He says:

"We always identify ourselves with our fatherland.... When the country goes through trials I'm with it, when the country wins victory, I'm with it, too. I've won the battle against you."

Looking at the lofty inner world of Yu Rim,





The curio dealer turns up before Yu Rim as contact for him

Klous who was committed all his life to the doctrine of aggression, feels his moral frustrations, learns the bitter lesson that no force on earth can defeat Korean communists, and commits suicide.

Yu Rim climbs into the plane leaving south Korea, in which, amid the passionate melody of "Heart of Loyalty", the theme song of the film, he recalls his arduous battle of over 260 days.

During the hard days behind enemy lines, courageous comrades—Hong Sik, "Jjille-

ggot," Suk Yong and Sun Hui laid down their lives. They loved their country and future more than anybody else and longed for the day of victory.

But they gave up everything precious to them—youth, love and life—for the country.

The film shows with a richness of thought the noble spirituality of heroes who dedicated themselves to the glorious struggle for the freedom and independence of the country.

Yun Yong Gum



As a victor Yu Rim makes a showdown with Klous

Legend on Changsu Pavilion

There is a pavilion called Changsu on the Changsu Peak of Mt. Taesong in Pyongyang.

The pavilion was built when King Changsu moved Koguryo's capital to Pyongyang. Here is a legend about it:

When it was built, there was a tile called "Chabongwa" (Torchlight Tile) on its roof. It was a gift sent by a turtle to King Changsu from the Dragon King of the West Sea in congratulation of his transfer of the capital to Pyongyang.

It was a magic tile. It emitted fire of itself as an emergency signal to all beacon peaks across the country when there was an enemy invasion.

A neighbouring country had a lust for Koguryo's fertile land and rich resources, and attempted aggression. It decided, first of all, to burn down the Changsu pavilion with the magic tile. The enemy looked for the most beautiful girl in the country. After giving her training he slipped her into Koguryo with a few men good at military art.

There was a general called Hong Gol in Koguryo. His wife was a fanatic Buddhist.

The enemy knew about this and decided to plant her in the general's house.

The general's fanatic wife went every night with a maidservant carrying a lantern to a temple within the walls of the Taesongsan Fortress to offer prayers for a hundred days.

One night, they were coming back from the temple. They came out of the south gate of the fortress and were turning round a bend in a foothill, when two strangers sprang out of a roadside bush and fell upon them. They killed the servant and then gagged and bound the general's wife. When they were about to take her away, two figures turned up like a lightning from no one knew where and knocked down the foes and saved her.

She came to herself soon. A middle-aged

man and a beautiful girl stood by her, both having bows slung across their shoulders. The girl's name was Pan Dal. Introducing himself as the girl's father, the middle-aged man said respectfully, "We are hunters and have no home. We were coming to spend the night in the bush when the mishap occurred."

The general's wife who was helped home by them employed them as servants.

In this way the enemies succeeded in establishing themselves in the general's house.

Pan Dal, the girl, always pleased the madam best.

So the madam loved and trusted Pan Dal deeply, the savior of her own life and faithful servant.

One day the madam bought silk from a peddler who came from the neighbouring country. That night a night watch named Im Don saw a person come out of the room and throw something across the wall. Im Don hurried to the wall and looked out. Outside the wall two men were picking up the thing thrown over the wall. One was Pan Dal's father and the other was the silk peddler. It was Pan Dal who passed it over the wall.

Pan Dal was afraid that her true colours would be revealed and lied that Im Don attempted to rape her. He was locked up and killed cruelly next day.

Before his death he managed to get a chance to tell the truth to one of his closest friends and asked him to inform his only daughter Tal Me in his native village of his undeserved death.

His native village was beautiful. There were green hills behind and a limpid brook flowed in front.

Tal Me lived with her mother, tilling the land of a landlord.

Like other women of Koguryo, Tal Me applied herself to military training while tilling the land. She wanted to win the national mili-

tary art contest held once a year, especially the central contest held in Mt. Taesong.

One day father's friend came to her and told her of father's death. She wanted very much to revenge him at once. But on a second thought she decided to put it off until she won the national contest for national security. From that day she was harder at training.

At last came the day of the national contest. The contest was held in three groups of army-men, boys and girls. Thanks to her hard training, Tal Me came first in the girls' group.

Music was played and prize awarded and there were a grand banquet and a bonfire soiree.

Tal Me did not participate in the banquet and soiree and went to a silk tent for high-ranking officials. She believed Pan Dal to be among them. She found Pan Dal there. Her blood boiled with hatred and her eyes shot sparks of fire at the sight of the cursed foe.

Pan Dal, in her turn, was watching for a chance to set fire to the Changsu pavilion that day.

Tal Me closely followed every movement of Pan Dal and shadowed her. When she reached the Changsu pavilion, Pan Dal was setting fire to the silk curtain behind it. Tal Me sent out a shout. Two women glared at each other, taking daggers out of their breasts.

Tal Me was more than Pan Dal's match in a dagger fight. But she had no time to lose. The fire set on the curtain was already licking the eaves of the pavilion. She had to protect the pavilion with "Chabongwa" from fire. She flew like a shot and cut the curtain string. At this moment her enemy threw the dagger at her chest. She stopped it with her left hand. The dagger stood in her palm. Tal Me flung the dagger at her foe with the other hand who fell to the ground.

Tal Me put out the fire of the curtain and pulled the dagger out of her palm. People hurried to the scene and she told them about what had happened there. She disclosed who Pan Dal was and how her father was killed. People who knew the truth admired Tal Me for her patriotism and surrounded her.

In the midst of tumultuous admiration and praise for her, General Hong Gol and his wife could not raise their heads for shame and went away.

But to their surprise the enemy dagger was poisoned. Little by little, the beloved girl Tal

Me lost her sense and then fell to the ground. She could not rise again. The air echoed with the sad cries calling Tal Me. They all shed tears. They were deeply moved by the patriotic deed of an ordinary country girl who valued the interests of the country above her own life and family affair.

The state appreciated highly her merit and buried her just beneath the Changsu pavilion to commemorate her patriotic deed.

Since then azalea burned red around her grave every spring, reminding people of her patriotism.

Yun Gum Hui



(The Ten-Point Political Programme of Unified State)



Programme for Economic Independence of Confederal State

In his report to the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea on the work of the Central Committee the great leader President Kim Il Sung put forward a new proposal to reunify the country by bringing the north and the south together into a confederal state and defined it as the economic policy of the confederal state to bring about economic cooperation and exchange between north and south and ensure the development of an independent national economy.

The respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"...the DCRK should bring about economic cooperation and exchange between north and south and ensure the development of an independent national economy." ("Report to the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea on the Work of the Central Committee," Eng. ed., p. 73.)

This policy is an economic programme of the unified state; it defines the building of an independent national economy as the basic direction of the economic development of the unified state and economic cooperation and exchange as the way for its realization.

Economic cooperation and exchange between north and south is the only correct way to most speedily develop the economy in the two parts and make ours a rich and powerful, unified and independent country.

It enables us to develop the national economy independently at a very high rate.

It is essential for laying the foundations of an independent national economy throughout the country.

Different social and economic systems have existed for long in the north and the south. In these circumstances, in order to bring about

the uniform development of the economy, neither side should regard its own economic system as absolute or force it on the other side.

The only way for the uniform development of the economies of the two parts in present conditions is economic cooperation and exchange and the development of an independent national economy.

Cooperation and exchange is a sure guarantee for building an independent economy. It makes it possible to lay raw-material and fuel bases throughout the country by effectively utilizing and jointly developing the rich natural resources of the country through mutual accommodation between north and south.

Securing raw and other materials at home is a prerequisite to economic independence.

Only an economy relying on domestic raw materials, fuel and power can develop independently and most stably according to long-term plans.

Cooperation and exchange also firmly guarantees the development of an independent economy by developing the national economy into a diversified comprehensive economy equipped with modern techniques through the proper use of the economic foundations already laid in the two parts of the country and the exchange of techniques and experiences.

If the two parts develop their economies through mutual cooperation without dependence on other countries, the economy of the unified state will develop rapidly into a powerful independent national economy unaffected by any world economic upheavals.

Today the Korean people cannot jointly use rich domestic resources and potentials

because of the artificial division of the country.

Economic cooperation and exchange opens up a highway to reunite the economy of the two parts of the country which had been an organically interlinked economy and ensure its uniform development.

It provides the unified state with a sure material guarantee to firmly maintain independence in all fields of state activity and pursue an independent policy by building an independent economy.

Only when a nation builds an independent economy can it maintain political independence and make itself rich and strong and prosperous. If a country depends economically on other countries it does so politically and its people cannot free themselves from colonial slavery. So it is quite natural that the confederal state should build an independent national economy through north-south cooperation and exchange to guarantee the economic independence of the country.

Economic cooperation and exchange will enable our people to enjoy as good a life as any other people.

When the north and the south rejoin the severed economic ties as early as possible and build an independent economy the material wealth of the country will rapidly increase and the people's life improve quickly.

Indeed, the policy of realizing economic cooperation and exchange and building an independent national economy is the only correct one fully embodying the immortal Juche idea.

If our country is reunified, adequate conditions will be created for economic cooperation and exchange between north and south.

In our country there are rich mineral, forest, sea, water power and other resources and tideland for continued exploitation and the economic foundations to widely exploit and use them.

This is a powerful asset which enables us to develop our domestic resources with our own technique independently.

If the country is reunified and economic cooperation and exchange between north and south is realized, the north and south will be able to jointly develop and use the iron ore richly deposited in the north and the fishermen of the north and the south catch fish freely on our fishing grounds teeming with fishes in all seasons. Irrigation projects

will be able to be carried out extensively in the south with the help of technical personnel and means of the north and its rich experience in irrigation.

If a confederal state is to successfully implement its economic policy, it should apply a correct principle and method.

The confederal state should realize economic cooperation and exchange on the basis of recognizing the different economic systems and diverse economic activities of enterprises in the north and the south of the country.

This is the only correct principle which makes it possible to fully use the economic power of the north and the south for the economic development of the unified state.

Economic cooperation and exchange in the two parts of the country with different social systems and ideas can never be successful without recognizing the different economic systems and diverse economic activities of the two parts. All economic power of the north and south will be mobilized, making cooperation and exchange successful and developing the economies of the two parts at a great pace, only when the confederal government recognizes and protects state, cooperative and private property in north and south as well as personal effects, and refrains from restricting the property of capitalists and their business activities as long as they help develop the national economy.

According to this principle the confederal state should see to it that the north and the south jointly develop and exploit mineral, marine, forest and other natural resources while properly coordinating the economic activities of all production units and enterprises in keeping with the interests of different classes and circles.

The confederal state should also realize cooperation and exchange by means of developing the division of labour and trade on the principle of mutual cooperation and accommodation.

Mutual cooperation and accommodation is a principle to be strictly observed in realizing economic cooperation and exchange.

On this principle the confederal state should further the division of labour and trade and set up and run joint companies and common markets.

The policy of the confederal state on realizing economic cooperation and exchange between the north and south is a just policy



Different Aspects of South Korea

Over 6,600,000 People Suffer Absolute Poverty

As a result of the anti-popular policy of the cutthroat Chon Du Hwan fascist clique more and more people are reduced to poverty in south Korea.

The number of absolute-poverty sufferers requiring immediate relief swelled from more than 5,198,000 of one million-odd households in 1978 to over 6,600,000 of 1,440,000 households in 1980.

This shows that the "building of a welfare society" mouthed by the traitor Chon Du Hwan is a black lie.

Appalling Death Rate of Patients

Under the anti-popular public health policy of the Chon Du Hwan puppet clique south Korea has been reduced to a seat of diseases.

Tuberculosis cases in south Korea are over 8 times and death rate from it 10 times those in capitalist countries; the death rate of child-delivered women is 40 times and that of sucklings 2-4 times.

This is due to the puppet clique who pay little attention to the people's life and public health and proves that south Korea is a living hell.

enabling the economies of the north and the south to develop into an organically interlinked independent national economy and a reasonable policy acceptable to all.

This policy represents a programme showing the way for the unified state to achieve economic independence and firmly defend

Murder-Licensing "Law"

As a crow can never be a white heron, everything done by the homicidal Chon Du Hwan fascist clique is to kill people.

The "law on policemen's performance of their duties" permits policemen to use arms if people disobey.

Puppet policemen are human butchers who club guiltless people to death without scruple, serving the military blackguards like a tool.

The "law" empowers such homicides even to use arms against the inhabitants. So it is a murder-licensing "law."

The military fascist clique enact such laws to threaten the people and make puppet policemen suppress them more harshly.

Signs of Downfall

The traitorous Chon Du Hwan clique forced over 100 old men to the drill ground of a puppet army unit under the name of "training," infuriating the people. This is rare in history.

Among them was an 82-year old who leans on his stick.

They did shooting practice. They wore heavy helmets and training clothes and shoes and carried M-16 rifles and other outfit.

This can be done only by war maniacs.

national independence and sovereignty.

The confederal state will be an independent, sovereign state through extensive economic cooperation and exchange between the north and the south.

Kang Jae Hun



Strategic Policy for World Peace and Security

In his report to the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea the great leader President Kim Il Sung defined it as the most important common task of the world's peace-loving people to oppose the imperialist policy of aggression and war and defend world peace and security and clarified the strategic line, ways and fighting tasks for its implementation.

He said:

"It is the most important duty for all the peace-loving people of the world to remove the danger of a world war and defend the peace and security of the world." (*Report to the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea on the Work of the Central Committee*, Eng. ed., p. 86.)

On the international scene today an acute struggle goes on between the revolutionary and counterrevolutionary forces and between the anti-imperialist, independent forces and the dominating forces.

The anti-imperialist, independent forces were decisively strengthened by the great victory of the peoples in Asia, Africa and Latin America in their struggle for national independence and the building of a new society, by the expansion of the non-aligned movement, whereas the imperialist reactionary forces were weakened greatly.

The sphere under imperialist domination dwindled considerably on a global scale and the colonial system of imperialism is in its last days.

The unprecedentedly serious economic crisis sweeping across the capitalist world is making the situation of the imperialists on the decline more and more difficult. All the imperialist countries are suffering serious fuel

and raw material crises and are floundering in great disorder and chaos due to the stagnation and decrease of production, inflation and mounting unemployment.

Faced with irreparable political and economic crises, the imperialists are making desperate efforts to maintain and expand their supremacy.

In order to stamp out the people's struggle for national independence and for the building of a new society, they are constantly perpetrating armed intervention, subversion and sabotage against the newly-emerging nations and are working craftily to subordinate the newly independent countries again and place them under their control.

Especially, the imperialists have reinforced their armed forces of aggression full scale in major zones of natural wealth and areas of strategic importance and are expanding military bases and stepping up arms race, raving openly about the "policy of strength" and "domination by armed forces".

The United States chose the Korean peninsula as the first proving ground in executing its global strategy based on "superiority of strength" and is madly making new war preparations with the traitorous Chon Du Hwan military fascist dictatorship as its shock force.

Because of the imperialists' manoeuvres towards aggression and war a succession of tragedies takes place in which the sovereignty of the newly independent countries is violated and the destinies of the peoples trifled with, and in many parts of the world peace and security are undermined and tension aggravated.

The two world wars were sparked off by the imperialists' manoeuvrings to redivide the

colonies, and today there is a growing danger of a new world war breaking out because of their moves to maintain and expand their supremacy.

The present international situation urgently demands that all the people of the world wage a positive struggle to prevent another world war.

The great leader defined it as the most important task to prevent a world war and defend world peace and security, thus making clear the common fighting goal of the peace-loving people of the world.

In order to attain this general fighting goal he put forth the strategic line of strengthening the unity of the anti-imperialist, independent forces and the ways for its realization.

He said:

"In order to oppose the imperialist and dominationist policy of aggression and war and defend the peace and security of the world, we must strengthen the unity of the anti-imperialist, independent forces." (*Ibid.*, p. 87.)

Unity is the source of indestructible strength and the decisive guarantee of victory. It is a truth established by history that unity leads to victory, and disunity to defeat.

As they are decidedly superior to the imperialist aggressive forces, the anti-imperialist, independent forces, if they unite firmly, can achieve a decisive victory by isolating and weakening the other side. Their unity is even more imperative because the imperialists are working slyly to divide and alienate them.

Really, the policy of strengthening the unity of the anti-imperialist, independent forces gives a complete answer to the question of formation of forces in the world revolutionary movement and provides a sure guarantee to frustrate the imperialist policy of aggression and war and defend world peace and security.

The great leader taught that in order to

strengthen the unity of the anti-imperialist, independent forces all the newly-emerging nations of the world must maintain independence.

Independence is the common ideal of these nations and achieving independence is their common fighting goal. It is the basic emblem of an independent state; it is the life and soul of the country and people.

Both the national-liberation struggle for ending age-old subjugation and humiliation and winning freedom and sovereignty and the struggle for eliminating the aftermath of colonialism and creating a new life are, in the long run, to achieve independence.

In spite of difference in state and social systems, political views, religious beliefs, languages and customs, the new-emerging countries all aspire after independence and want to live an independent life.

As they all aspire after independence they can closely unite. Adherence to independence is essential to achieve the genuine and solid unity of the countries and peoples fighting for freedom and sovereignty against imperialism and colonialism.

The anti-imperialist, independent forces can attain solid unity only when the newly-emerging nations reject any interference of the outside forces of aggression, hold fast to independence and respect each other's independence.

The great leader taught that in order to increase the unity of the anti-imperialist, independent forces, all the newly-emerging nations should take a principled attitude towards imperialism.

The attitude towards imperialism is one of the fundamental problems concerning the fate of these nations.

While maintaining independence, these countries must oppose imperialism. Only then can they consolidate independence, defend national dignity and honour and fight together for independence against imperialism.

In order to take the principled attitude towards imperialism they must not have any illusions about imperialism.

The nature of imperialism is aggression and plunder. It cannot change or weaken as long as the very capitalist system where monopoly capital predominates does not perish. If any it is not its aggressive nature but its methods of aggression. The imperialists use cunning methods to cover up their aggressive nature, because they are now unable to oppress the peoples of other countries, plunder their wealth and control the world at will as in the past.

All the newly-emerging nations must know the imperialists' artifices of disguise, make no unprincipled compromise with them, thoroughly expose and denounce their war policy and support and encourage the peoples who fight for national independence and freedom. Only then can the anti-imperialist, independent forces unite closely.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung's policy of achieving unity on the basis of independence and resolute stand against imperialism is the most realistic and active one which makes it possible to achieve the solid unity of the anti-imperialist, independent forces and strengthen them in whatever complicated situation.

The great leader defined it as the task of the peace-loving people of the world to fight to disband all military blocs, withdraw all foreign military bases and aggressive troops from other countries, create nuclear-free zones, peace zones in many parts of the world.

Military blocs are the products of the cold-war policy and a permanent factor threatening world peace and security. Clamoring about what they call the "threat of aggression", the imperialists are still expanding the armed forces of military blocs in a big way and making frantic efforts to rig up new military blocs and alliances.

As long as military blocs with their huge armies confront each other, international tension will continue to increase and, in the end, plunge mankind into the holocaust of another world war.

When the imperialists' military blocs are dissolved, the military bloc of the socialist countries will become unnecessary.

Aggressive foreign military bases and troops in other countries are a factor violating national sovereignty and aggravating tensions; their keeping runs counter to the trend of our times towards independence.

As long as there are foreign aggressive troops in other countries the relations between the countries cannot be truly fair, friendly and peaceful, and peace and security cannot be preserved.

In order to guarantee world peace and security all foreign military bases in south Korea and elsewhere in the world must be removed and aggressive troops be withdrawn unconditionally.

Along with this, nuclear-free zones, peace zones must be created in many parts of the world and steadily expanded.

The danger of nuclear war will be removed and peace and security guaranteed practically if nuclear-free zones, peace zones are created in the Korean peninsula, Asia, the Middle East, Africa, Latin America and Europe.

The policy for world peace and security advanced by the great leader President Kim Il Sung is warmly supported by the peoples of the world as a guide in their struggle to oppose the imperialist policy of aggression and war and attain durable world peace.

The Korean people will wage an active struggle against the imperialist policy of aggression and war for world peace and security, closely united with the world's people advocating independence under the banner of independence, friendship and peace unfurled by the great leader.

Li Song Nam

Creation of Nuclear-Free, Peace Zones—Urgent Demand of the Times

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"In order to guarantee an everlasting world peace and security it is imperative to create nuclear-free zones and peace zones in many parts of the world and expand them steadily." (*Report to the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea on the Work of the Central Committee*, Eng. ed., p. 95.)

Today the peoples of the non-aligned countries and the peace-loving peoples of the world are struggling for the creation of nuclear-free, peace zones.

The non-aligned countries, international organizations and conferences and the peace-loving forces regard the creation of nuclear-free, peace zones as an important international question.

It shows that it is a mature question at present, an urgent demand of the times.

The creation of zones free from nuclear weapons and danger, foreign invasion and interference and war danger is one of the important ways to maintain world peace and security.

In nuclear-free zones the test, production, possession and use of nuclear weapons must be prohibited and aircraft and warships equipped with nuclear weapons not be allowed to pass territorial air space and waters or use air and sea ports.

Peace zones must be free of foreign troops, war means and military bases and establishments.

If nuclear-free, peace zones are created in

the world nuclear danger, war danger, will be eliminated and world peace and security guaranteed practically.

The creation of nuclear-free, peace zones is imperative at present because the imperialists more undisguisedly work for aggression and war.

The imperialists are now hell-bent on moves for aggression and war in order to get out of serious crisis.

To secure badly needed raw materials and fuel, they stretch their tentacles of aggression to the new-emerging countries, especially those countries rich in such natural resources. They are madly scrambling to force these countries into their spheres of influence.

Threat and blackmail, coup d'etat, aggression and intervention in the Asian-Pacific region, the Indian Ocean, the Middle East and Africa are the outcome of this strategy of the imperialists.

The imperialists are preparing for new adventurous war more frantically than ever, fooling the peoples of the world under spurious signs of "peace," "disarmament" and "relaxation of tension."

To this end, they are carrying on a bitter arms race, producing and developing up-to-date mass destruction weapons including nuclear weapons, and trying to reinforce their military bases at different parts in the world and set up new ones.

According to data, the US has some 2,500 military bases abroad and stations permanently nearly 500,000 troops of aggression and keeps thousands of nuclear weapons

there, and is carrying out military provocations. It is greatly increasing its military expenditure for such aggressive military alliances as "NATO." It stages powder-reeking war exercises almost every day on and around the Korean peninsula and in the Indian Ocean, the Arab Gulf and the Caribbean Sea, threatening the countries around them.

Owing to the imperialists' manoeuvres conflicts and disputes threatening peace and security are taking place in many regions and the danger of new war is increasing daily in Asia, the Middle East and other parts.

The present situation demands that the non-aligned countries and the peace-loving people of the world fight actively to shatter the imperialists' moves for aggression and war and defend world peace and security. The creation of nuclear-free, peace zones will make it possible to check and frustrate the imperialists' policy of aggression and war and prevent them from running riot, to weaken the confrontation of military blocs, eliminate the danger of conflicts and stop and foil the great powers' scramble for the seizure of spheres of influence. It will also open up a very favourable phase for the new-emerging countries to defend national sovereignty and independence and bring about their free social and economic development.

We will strive to turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone and actively support the struggle of the peoples to create such zones in Asia, the Middle East, Africa, Latin America and Europe.

The non-aligned countries declared that they would create nuclear-free, peace zones free from nuclear weapons and foreign troops and military bases in many regions of the world and have struggled and struggle to do so.

The Indian Ocean countries are struggling to turn the ocean into a peace zone.

According to their unanimous demand the UN General Assembly already declared the

Indian Ocean as a peace zone.

But the imperialists, ignoring this, are strengthening their military bases and massing their armed forces on this ocean, aggravating tension. Diego Garcia Island remains a major US military base, a never-sinking US "aircraft carrier," as ever and scores of US warships are permanently present in the Indian Ocean and the Arab Gulf.

The Indian Ocean countries are opposed to the undisguised increase of US armed forces and are fighting strongly to withdraw the US military base from Diego Garcia Island and to turn the Indian Ocean into a peace zone.

President of Madagascar denounced in his letter to the UN Secretary-General that the imperialists are reinforcing their armed forces in the Indian Ocean under the pretext of "protecting their seaway for transport of petroleum" and proposed to convene a high-level international conference to relax tension in the Indian Ocean and turn this ocean into a peace zone.

Seychellois President, reaffirming the position of his Republic, demanded the complete demilitarization of the Indian Ocean and the dismantling of the military bases from it.

Newspapers and publications of India, Mozambique and other countries on this ocean strongly condemn the conspiracy of the US and British imperialists and their expansion of the military bases on Diego Garcia Island and brand their moves as a serious menace of the security of these countries.

The 17th Summit Conference of the Organization of African Unity adopted a resolution denouncing the US expansion of its military base on Diego Garcia Island and demanding the return of this island to Mauritius.

The demand for the creation of nuclear-free, peace zones is growing stronger daily in the Asian-Pacific region, Europe and Latin America, too.

The Japan Socialist Party and the Labour

Foreigner Says

Let's Raise Voice of Solidarity with Korean Reunification Cause

Manuel Cervantes, Peru

The United States which became insolent with the victory in the Second World War thought that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea led by President Kim Il Sung would be an easy prey to its greedy expansionist ambition. But it made a gross miscalculation. It failed to see the firm and determined stand of the Korean people and their indomitable fighting spirit. It threw into the Korean war huge armed forces more than two million strong—its modernly-equipped army and troops of its 15 satellite countries and the south Korean puppet army. But it could not defeat the poorly-equipped Korean People's Army. During the three years of war, it committed brutalities against the defenceless people. But it could not attain its aggressive end.

Syngman Rhee, the then President of the south Korean puppet regime set up by US imperialism, raved: "I am fully ready. My plan is to wipe north Korea off the face of the earth. We will take Pyongyang in three days."

Things did not go as he wished, however. Three years after they ignited the war, the US imperialists had to sign the Armistice Agreement at Panmunjom.

Every year the fraternal countries observe a month from the day of the outbreak of the Korean war as a month of solidarity with the DPRK and hold various functions supporting its people's struggle.

These solidarity functions are of special importance. At many international meetings the DPRK clarified its position, and the UN adopted

Parties of Australia and New Zealand issued a joint statement on the "establishment of a nuclear-free zone in the Asian-Pacific region." The Workers' Party of Korea and the Japan Socialist Party issued a joint communique on creating a nuclear-free, peace zone in northeast Asia.

All facts show that today the creation of nuclear-free, peace zones is an urgent and just demand of the present times reflecting the will and desire of the non-aligned nations

and the world's peace-loving people.

The testing, manufacture, stockpiles and use of nuclear weapons must be prohibited throughout the world and all of them destroyed completely.

The non-aligned nations and the world's peace-loving people, through a vigorous struggle for the creation of nuclear-free, peace zones, will certainly build a new, peaceful world free from nuclear weapons.

Kim Yong Sik

many resolutions on the Korean question.

The Government of the DPRK has already made a number of proposals for national reunification including one on introducing a confederation under the name of "Koryo," leaving the political systems existing in the north and south as they are. But none of these have been realized.

Chief Obstacle to Reunification

The Korean people want the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. This has been confirmed in the whole period of the US occupation of south Korea. In south Korea, however, many democrats and other people are arrested and imprisoned and even killed because they voice their desire for reunification. The US never wants to let go its hold of south Korea which has been reduced to its colony. This is the chief obstacle to national reunification. The US stations its troops over 40,000 strong permanently in south Korea in order to maintain the Seoul puppet dictatorial regime and suppress the people's demonstrations against and ever-growing discontent with its occupation of south Korea.

Atrocious Massacre

The south Korean situation has been further aggravated after dictator Pak Jung Hi's assassination. The south Korean fascist clique are suppressing most brutally the patriotic people who have risen against their repressive politics. We Peruvians saw the recent events in south Korea on the TV screen not through mass media of north Korea but by dint of earth satellite. I

think that the people all over the world, as well as Peruvians, must have seen well on the TV screen how cruelly were suppressed the south Korean people's demonstrations against the US occupation and the Chon Du Hwan clique's tyranny which has become more brutal after the death of despicable dictator Pak Jung Hi. Such suppression was suffered by defenceless citizens who appeared before the televiewers of the whole world. When I think of this it is evident that the dictatorial regime would treat the participants in the anti-government struggle more rudely in prison.

The dictatorship of the reactionaries in Latin America, though brutal, will never surpass the barbarous repression of the Chon Du Hwan clique against the south Korean people who are waging a heroic struggle to reunify their country and meet their brothers and sisters in the north.

Road to Reunification

For the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea over 40,000 US troops must, first of all, be withdrawn from south Korea which has turned into a US military base constantly threatening the world's people and peace.

Then it is imperative to democratize south Korean society and discontinue the persecution and suppression of those who oppose the dictatorship and demand reunification, in other words, all sorts of oppression against those who oppose the dictatorship reducing the entire south Korean people to poverty and starvation.

Only the withdrawal of the US troops and the democratization of south Korean society will pave the way to end the unjust, irrational and artificial division through dialogue which

National Education Develops in Southeast Asian Countries

The respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Education is one of the decisive issues for the revolution and the fate of the nation."

Today Southeast Asian countries pay deep attention to national education to build a new life.

India directs great efforts to compulsory primary education according to a new educational system introduced in 1979.

It is going to set up 80,000 primary schools

in rural areas.

The Indian government invested about 30,000 million rupees in national education for last 30 years. As a result, schools and students increased greatly. In the future compulsory primary education will be introduced and a new turn will take place in educational work.

Nepal invested 322 million rupees in education last fiscal year. This is an increase of more than 30 per cent above the previous one.

During five years, students of primary and secondary schools increased by more

the north Korean side proposed and the south Korean authorities had to respond to.

This is proved by the south Korean people's struggle against the US imperialist occupation of south Korea and the dictatorship.

Let Us Intensify the Solidarity Movement

It is of great importance for the world progressives to intensify the movement of solidarity with the entire Korean people who are now struggling to liquidate the puppet regime maintained by the US imperialists, withdraw the US troops from the Korean peninsula and realize President Kim Il Sung's just and wise proposal to establish the Democratic Federal Republic of Koryo, a new unified state.

In his speech made on June 23, 1973, the great leader of the Korean people Marshal Kim Il Sung said:

"The Korean people's righteous struggle to reject foreign interference and achieve the country's independent, peaceful reunification is enjoying the support and encouragement of the peoples of socialist countries, the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America and all the peace-loving people of the world."

We are struck with wonder at the miraculous successes in socialist construction attained by the DPRK which repelled destructive US aggression. We join the world people in calling for the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea in order to help the entire Korean people in the north and south to meet each other and continue to advance along the road indicated by history.



SHORT STORY

Second Fiddler (I)

By Rim Byong Sun

The calm autumn night was deepening in the capital. Nobody was seen in the streets and the dead silence of night following the noises was setting around the dark windows.

But the stillness was suddenly broken by the sound of a violin coming from a window of the new apartment building on the Potong River. It was heard every night after they

than 24 per cent.

The Nepalese government directs great efforts to the training of teachers to meet the increasing needs. The number of primary school teachers reached over 22,500. Home-trained teachers account for 37 per cent of primary school teachers, 39 per cent of secondary school teachers and 56 per cent of senior middle school teachers.

Singapore is also training many teachers to gratify the growing demand.

Southeast Asian countries pay deep attention to adult education.

Bangladesh undertakes adult education as a state work and is now making a long-term plan for it. It is striving to wipe out illiteracy during the second five-year plan which is to end in 1985. Adult education is brisk in the countryside, attracting 400,000 teachers and college students.

Burma is also successful in adult education. According to the plan of the Burmese National Anti-illiteracy Committee anti-illiteracy campaigns were conducted in 30 regions last year and this year these campaigns will be carried on in 65 regions.

Burma is going to conduct these campaigns every year, until illiteracy, the aftermath of vicious colonial rule, is completely wiped out.

She declared that illiteracy has been abolished in over 100 regions out of 316.

Malaysia is carrying out energetically the five-year anti-illiteracy plan for success in adult education.

Singapore, Thailand and other countries set up the short course for anti-illiteracy.

Southeast Asian countries will attain good results in their efforts to develop national education as required by the building of a new life and a new society.

had moved in the flats. The theme melody of a concerto was serene, lovely and penetrating, speaking of passionate nostalgia. It carried the longing of fighters of the Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Army for their beloved yet robbed native land. The player repeated certain passages for a long time, which caused the hearers' sympathy for him.

The neighbours who were strangers to each other went to bed, listening to the notes. Some, given to musing, found themselves in the world of music and the sensitive young in the flats opposite gazed across at the window.

Tonight, too, the player was struggling with the last passage of the prelude; he stopped, then started, and repeated obstinately....

1

Geological engineer Kang Hyon U was standing in his room for an hour or so, glancing across at the window from which the melody was flowing. On the unscreened window was a man bowing. He was agile but soft, with slight moving of the shoulder. The composed fiddler was intent on his tone, graceful and personal. What an agonizing toil!

Looking at it Kang recalled the old days when he had been in the army, a young passionate soldier who would work through night for lines of verse.

He was in his twenties. At that time he wept beside his comrades-in-arms who fell in the battle on the burnt hills and his heart, burning with vengeance, would be flooded with poetic languages.

When the front paper *For Victory* carried his first poem, it was copied in their memo

books and the jolly soldiers in trenches recited it before starting a battle. He was called soldier-poet in the division.

Twenty-five years passed. When the war ended he took his line in geology. His romantic days filled with youthful dream and hope was replaced by the busy days of crossing mountains to find treasures under the ground. Old veterans who had lauded his first poem said to him, "Come, my pal. It's time for you to abandon your knapsack, isn't it? None will chide you even if you leave mountain. You've done much to your credit." At that he would knit his enormously hollow brows but looked little affected by their advices. He continued his trekking in rugged mountains, engrossed in his work, thinking of nothing but prospecting and samples.

He often spread a new prospecting map smelling of reagents and looked at the lines and dots which to him looked like treasures buried underground. He said to the newcomers who had just started prospecting, "Prospecting is not a splendid job. But it is worth doing. The prosperity of the country begins with our steps. Suppose the country is an ocean, we prospectors may be tiny springs—springs unseen and unheard. But gathered together, they flow into rolling ocean."

The statement was from a faith in his job, faith fostered through his experience of long years.

But at length his life in the wilds ended, the stage of his activity moved from the vast hills to a small laboratory with its rows of microscopes.

The Party secretary said to him when he came to the laboratory, "... We need a scientific accuracy of prospecting. Precise microscopic examination is vital to the success in

our work. It is not an odd job, you see...."

From that day on he took the microscope instead of the prospector's hammer to examine piles of ore samples. He was first enchanted by the dazzling world of colours radiating from ores. He worked tirelessly, totally absorbed in his research.

Tonight, however, the sound of the violin threw a stone in the calm sea of his mind, calling forth the old memory of his life at the front. A dynamic soldier he was — full of unflagging energy and staunch spirit and infinite dream and hope rising in the blue sky. The youth was a brilliance, throbbing with the thirst for feats and distinction!

For a moment he felt the rosy dream of those days return to him like the swiftly rising clouds in the blue. He closed his eyes trying to reach the sweet memories of the bygone days.

Presently he heard the door of his study opening slowly, and woke from his reverie. His wife was standing there; she was near fifty but her thin unwrinkled face was beaming with health.

She went up to the bookcase, a blue book in hand, and put it into the case. It was an anthology she had bought recently.

"Why are you up still?" Her eyes were caressing.

"Don't know why. I can't sleep." He was always honest to her. On her part, she was sensitive enough to see promptly a subtle change of his feeling. A woman wise to understand her husband!

"Long time since I saw you reading verses", he remarked. Reading became less and less recently in her life, probably because of multiplying housework. After all, she as a girl had been an avid reader, her friends said so;

she liked poem rather than song.

She was a head nurse at a field hospital in the days when Kang got a fame of soldier-poet in his division. She knew his verses before knowing his name. She read his poems at the bedside of the wounded, defying the roars of shells outside. It was in a gun-smoke filled trench that she first met him. She would see him reciting his lyrics, her hands clasped on her beating heart, and dreamed of the morrow of the poet in the fascinating glow. But nowadays she could see nothing of the sort in his life.

She glanced toward him, with fatuous and affectionate smile, and took a clean, folded shirt and a suit out of the wardrobe.

"Change into these tomorrow morning. Seems you've forgotten that you're in the capital, not in the mountain."

Things like snow-white shirt and necktie are boredom to the prospectors who go about in working clothes. Kang had been accustomed to it, so frequently went out in old clothes, when he was caught and chided by his wife.

"Come... the tie is too gorgeous, isn't it? Don't make a fool of me, they'll take me for a countryman, eh."

"You...." She shot him a glance of light reproach and laid the neat clothing down on the bookcase.

"Well, I came across Han Sang Gu yesterday. He said you must finish your paper quickly. Have you done it?" She looked fretted—evident in her eyes.

"Paper?... I've no time for it. My hands are full." He mumbled.

"Full? Don't say it again." A shadow of disappointment lingered around her calmly

downcast eyelashes. Not out of reproach, of course. After surveying his looks, she turned to the window. There was heard only the sound of violin across the silence. It stopped for a time and started again. The prelude seemed over and the theme song flowed out.

"Seems he is going to have a recital."

"Probably...."

"You've got old. Your passion gone.... When young, you sat up all night for lines like that, didn't you?"

"You mean I should write again?"

"No, no. I mean you have to finish the paper quickly."

"Never mind!"

He turned away, cutting her short; he went to the bookcase and picked up some ore samples marked with numbers. He said in a teasing tone, smiling, "Do you know, my dear, where my passion is needed now?"

The wife leaning against the window sill turned her helpless eyes toward him.

"Don't comfort yourself with that. You'd better think of your age. The microscope room is your workplace and nothing is lacking, I think."

"Ha, ha!... You mean..." Smile vanished from his face. He knew she was in dead earnest.

She raised her eyes calmly, her glance aspiring for a change in his stance of life.

"You don't understand me as yet," he said.

"But what have you gained after 20 years of wandering in the mountains? What kind of worth do you expect from it, examining others' materials?"

"Worth?... Don't be silly."

She felt forsaken at the mocking of the husband.

"I mean it only for your sake...."

"It's not for me."

She went over to the next room, her sad gazing eyes growing misty. For a while he looked in her direction and then opened the window for a freshness of his heart.

The cool air flowed into the room, cooling his heated face. Stars were twinkling in the sky like jewels on a black carpet. In the eastern corner an enormously big star with its ring was radiating a silvery light. Myriads of nameless stars were shining all around.

He gazed up into the sky for a long time, intoxicated with the wonderful view, as if trying to find his image in the immense heavens.

2

Kang Hyon U left his flat when the clock pointed to ten to eight. Occupants of the flats, bags in their hands, were busily coming down staircases. They were yet strangers but gladly exchanged light greetings with eyes; they will soon be familiar with each other.

Kang slowly walked down and came out of the porch. People neatly clad for autumn season came out of other porches. A young woman, a child beside her, was standing at a porch in the wing of the building. She looked anxiously towards the door, probably waiting for her husband.

Kang stopped short as he turned to her. The violinist appeared there and was walking to the pavement passing by the woman.

A slender man, so looked tall remarkably. His sharply creased grey suit, black cap set down to his forehead and thoughtful eyes glued to the pavement were of an impression. He was the man who enraptured dwellers with his melody every night.

He strode through an opening still piled with soils and concrete pieces here and there and joined a queue at a bus stop.

Presently came a bus painted with a blue line and halted before the queue. Kang hurried to the bus stop. It was the morning rush hour, so the bus was crowded. He was the last to board. He tiptoed through passengers to the fore. Two were offering each other a seat: one was the violinist and the other was an actress, judging by her appearance. At length the violinist said okay and took the seat by the window, with her handbag on his lap.

Kang sat opposite at the left window. The noise in the bus abated gradually as the vacant seats were taken and it moved droning. Now Kang had a good chance to observe closely the profile of the violinist sitting a little ahead, who was poring over a book, paying no heed to the outside. His hair showing from under his cap was grizzled and his eye corners were wrinkled profusely.

Kang doubted his eyes. Was he so old? Dumbfounded utterly, Kang could not take his glance off the old musician.

The bus passed Sinso Street, had a stop to give lift to new passengers and started again.

The old man was still reading absorbedly, and Kang pictured in his mind the passionate player who had carried the dwellers into a world of fascinating music every night. The dynamic yet nimble bowing, light and well-

balanced gesture, zest for transparent tone of personality, unflagging energy and consistence—unimaginable for a man who might be ten years or so older than he. It reminded him of a flower plant growing with unabated vigour in late autumn and of a stream flowing from its inexhaustible source.

Kang suddenly frowned as he thought of himself far much older than the musician. He had never thought of himself being old. When his friends and wife said jokingly about it he simply laughed but would never admitted of it. But now he felt helpless frustration in face of the old musician.

What made him sustain such untiring youthful energy and vitality of life? Kang closed his eyes and tried to find the answer. Perhaps he is sustaining his fame, showered applauses and admiration on the splendid stage. It may be the fame of soloist that provides unconsumed juice to the old soul.

Kang recalled what he had told his wife about his passion last night and found his zeal withering. He asked: Didn't I look back on my life in the lab when alone and find the vacuum created after what is called the ebb of life? He sighed, shaking his body overwhelmed by an inexplicable anguish. Now in his mind two voices contended: one was the dictate of reason that urged him to enrich his life by dedicated service to society rather than to his sake; the other was the remorse for the loss that can never be consoled.

When the war had ended, he had to choose his future course: study in college or work. He was at the crossroads of fate. Walking through the rubbles of the capital razed to the ground, with his bleeding heart, he thought and took the second path—work. It was an untrodden path which a pioneer should cut through by his own brains and

efforts. The demobbed soldier of the war-torn land set about prospecting wealth under the ground. He devoted his knowledge and strength. And his name was listed among the drafters of the first geological map of the country which is now preserved in state archives. New mines opened along the course he travelled and countless heroes emerged. The country healed its wounds and prospered as if the ores unearthed shined all around in the sunrays. Though nobody linked the wonders with his name, he was quite happy.

But now at the sight of the old player sitting a little apart, Kang began to feel uneasy. His established creed of life seemed crumbling and have melted away into fractures in the depth of his heart. His conscience called for resilience which sounded feebly all the same.

He frowned, seized by a helpless missing for his loss. I will fill the vacuum and leave something in the rest of my life, he thought. Suddenly he raised his head, awake from contemplation. The bus passed the clock tower of the railway station and stopped near the Grand Theatre. It was crowded again with fresh passengers.

The old man closed his book, put it into his briefcase and passed along together with the actress towards the front door. For the first time Kang had a good look of his whole face, it was impressive. The square face had no particular features except for the rich eyebrows which looked made-up like the actor's. He appeared a man generous and carefree. Kang felt he had seen him somewhere; in a recital? He was a music fan and frequented the concert. But he was indifferent to the countenances of performers.

Artistes were hurrying through the square to the theatre. The old man joined them and young artistes said good morning to him, smiling softly. Had I seen him on the stage? If he were a famous soloist I must have seen him on the stage or on TV screen. But Kang knew only a few performers, so could hardly remember the like of the old player.

The bus started again, with passengers half changed, and soon crossed the bridge over the Taedong-gang River.

Kang went through his dim memory in vain till the bus arrived at the next stop.

(To Be Continued)



DO YOU KNOW?

"The Scene Is Fair and Life Is Splendid"

The scene is fair and life is splendid.

Kumgang-san abounds in treasures.

By Piro Peak we find wild insam root

And white bellflowers in Okryu Valley.

O Kumgang-san, mountain of the people!

The scene is fair and life is splendid.

A noble symbol of Korea,

Twelve thousand peaks rise high.

We praise the mountain Kumgang-san,

Which all the world admires.

O Kumgang-san, mountain of the people!

The scene is fair and life is splendid.

The song "The Scene Is Fair and Life Is Splendid" reflects the unanimous thinking and feeling of our people who are enjoying a happy life to their hearts' content under our grateful socialist system established by the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

The song fully portrays this happy life in the song and dance music in Scene One of Act One of the revolutionary opera "The Song of Kumgang-san Mountain."

Our people love this song very much and like to sing it.

It sings of the beautiful Mt. Kumgang-san of today which has turned into a mountain of the people and the infinite joy and pride of the Kumgang villagers who are leading a happy new life.

Girls of the Kumgang Village have a pleasant time with dances and songs, gathering

medicinal herbs with the joy of creative labour in the deep valley in which Chinju (Pearl) Pool is seen between the sheer cliffs of fantastic rocks and which is ablaze with autumnal tints. This scene of the opera brings into bold relief the optimistic life of the villagers.

The bright and lively melodies, based on cheerful and merry rhythms and the simple national sentiments of our people, depict at a high ideological and artistic level today's happy life of the Kumgang villagers which gives them song and dance under the socialist system established by great President Kim Il Sung.

The song inspires our people with a high national pride of living and making revolution under our socialist system set up by great President Kim Il Sung.

Namdae Gate of Kaesong

There stands an old building with a curved roof at the downtown street square of Pusan-dong, Kaesong city, exhibiting our architecture.

It is the Namdae Gate of Kaesong. It was built in 1391-93 as the south gate of the old inner fortress of Kaesong.

It consists of a solid base of big well-trimmed granites and a watchtower on it. The watchtower is 13.63 m long in front and 7.96 m long in side. The base has an arched gateway and the watchtower has a curved roof. The big and solid base and pleasant watchtower make the gate look imposing as a fortress gate. It is one of the oldest fortress gates in our country the date of whose building is known. The round pillars, three-ancon

inner and outer brackets and simple and truthful structure show well the architecture of the old fortress gates in our country.

The Yonboksas Bell, one of the three famous bells of our country, which is kept in the watchtower vividly shows the excellent casting and metalworking in the Koryo period.

The gate which well shows fortress-building at that time is used as a valuable material for the study of our history.

According to the instruction of respected and beloved President Kim Il Sung on protecting well the cultural relics, our people keep this gate well.

And it tells the long history of the Kaesong city adding to the beauty of the modern, gorgeous city of today.





Another Creation at the Komdok Mine

Large shafts were sunk at the Komdok Mine, a big nonferrous mineral production centre. They are playing a big role in carrying out ores.

The shafts will contribute to attaining the 1.5 million-ton goal of nonferrous metals, one of the ten long-range objectives of socialist economic construction in the 1980s.

They were built according to the policy of the great leader and the Party centre, a policy of extracting, transporting and processing large quantities in the mining industry.

The miners and builders here finished sinking within two years which would have taken four years and carried out concreting in a short time through a speed campaign with a high revolutionary zeal.

The miners here are scoring good results in ore production by making the most of the new shafts.

"Mangyongdae Prize" International Marathon Held

On April 25 the "Mangyongdae Prize" International Marathon was held in Pyongyang, the capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Its opening ceremony at the Moranbong Stadium was participated in by runners of India, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Cuba, the Soviet Union and our country.

Our marathoner Kwon Sung Il came first, Ko

NEWS

Chun Son second, Li Chun Gun third and our other runners fourth, fifth and sixth.

A trophy cup and gold, silver and bronze medals were awarded to the winners of the marathon.

National Workers' Art Festival

A national workers' art festival was held in Anju, a local city of our country.

Workers participated in the festival with poems, songs, side shows, instrumental ensembles and other art pieces created in the course of their efforts to carry out the decisions of the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Their works showed the greatness of the respected and beloved leader and the glorious Party centre, the desire of our people to accomplish the revolutionary cause of Juche through generations under the leadership of the Party, the struggle of our working people dashing forward at the speed of Chollima plus speed campaign towards the ten long-range goals of socialist economic construction, the struggle of the south Korean people against the military fascist clique and so on.

They were of high ideological and artistic value and our workers fully displayed their artistic talents.

National workers' art festival, national agricultural workers' art festival, national school children's art festival and other art festivals are held in our country every year according to our Party policy of popularizing art.

The National Economy Institute, a Training Centre of Cadres

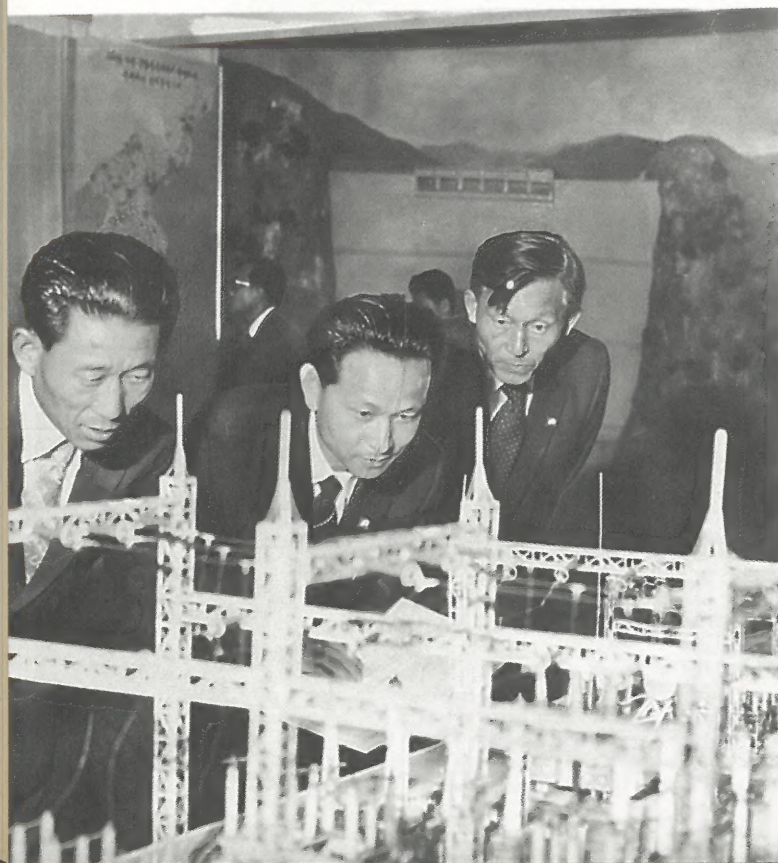
Many people are trained here to be cadres





Students studying the Tae'an work system

Before a model of an electric power establishment



Lecture on fruit-growing

Interclass contests are held often



They study till late at night



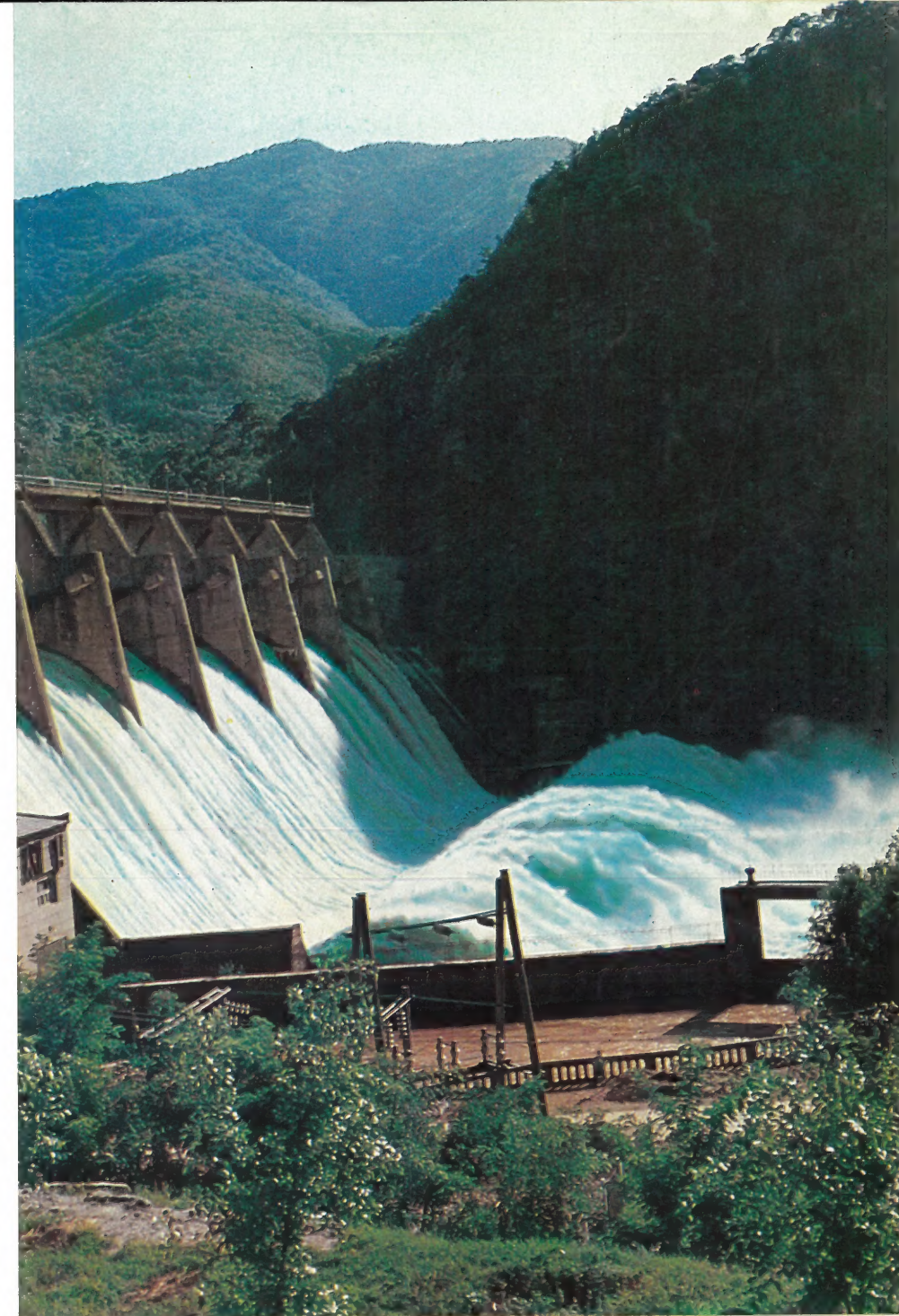
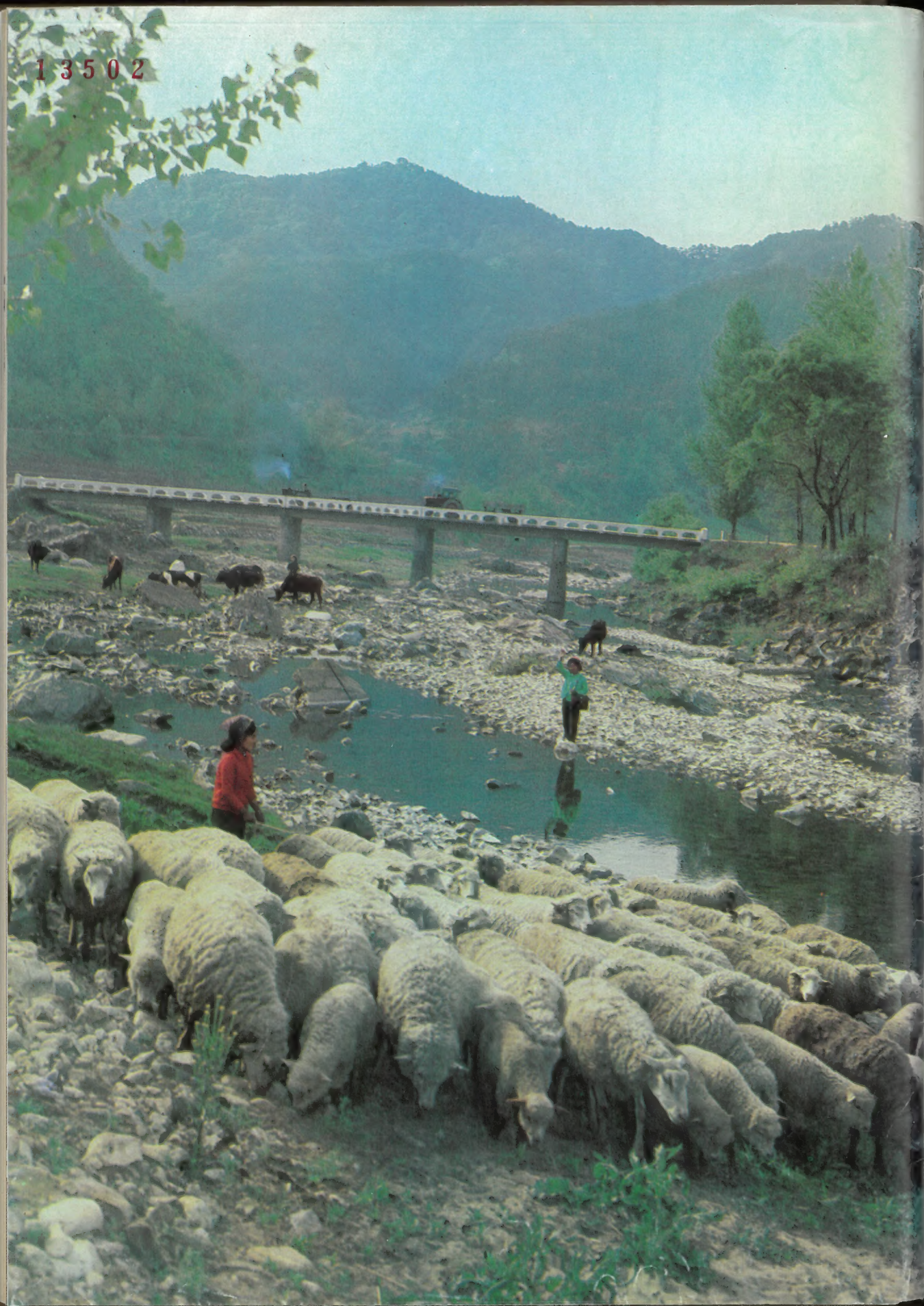
Juche metallurgy
is mastered



Practice at a coal-mining
machine factory



13502



ea Today

8
1981